FBIS DAILY REPORT

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C.A. MINISTERS SUPPORT CANCUN DECLARATION

PA210206 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0035 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- In a joint declaration issued late this afternoon, the four Central American foreign ministers, who have been meeting in this capital since yesterday, express their support for the Declaration of Cancun for peace in the region, but do not comment on a Nicaraguan multilateral negotiation proposal.

In a long communique the foreign ministers present the present the results of their conversations, in which they tried "to find areas of agreement, in order to promote dialogue and negotiations in a way that will aid in the solution of the problems of the region," which will be discussed at the next [Contadora Group] meeting, scheduled for Panama at the end of this month.

The declaration does not mention the six-point peace proposal submitted yesterday by the Nicaragua Government, which Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has criticized in a signed communique.

The foreign ministers of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica consider the Declaration of Cancun (Mexico) issued by the presidents of the Contadora Group "a significant contribution to implementing the objectives we have discussed."

The joint declaration says that the proposal of the presidents of the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama -- "contains many of the proposals that our governments have submitted, individually and jointly, to regional and international forums on various occasions."

The communique says that according to the meetings held earlier by the four foreign ministers with their colleagues of the Contadora Group, "we continued discussing the four priority issues to overcome the Central American crisis." These are, according to the document, the ideological aspect, political and security problems, economic and social problems, and implementation and control of the agreements reached.

According to these four points, included in the agenda of their talks, the ministers stress in their declaration the importance of the following:

1. Halting the arms race, reducing arsenals, and reducing or withdrawing foreign advisers;

2. Establishing efficient international mechanisms to control intraregional arms trafficking and arms coming from outside the region;

3. Restructuring and strengthening commercial and economic relations in all countries of the region;

4. Creating, promoting, and strengthening democratic, pluralist, representative, and participative organizations resulting from the people's will through the free exercise of the ballot;

5. Eliminating logistical or any other type of support aimed at promoting, facilitating, and supporting terrorism and subversion;

6. Promoting adequate means and instruments to permit countries' internal reconciliation through the participation of all political sectors in electoral events and processes aimed at the installation of democratic systems;

7. Implementing immediate measures for the promotion and protection of human rights and for the solution of the problem of the refugees burdening some countries of the region; and

8. Establishing control mechanisms and international supervision to verify the agreements approved, including border areas, ports, airports and strategic zones.

In their declaration the ministers reiterate "the principle that it is up to the Central American countries to solve their own problems." But, at the same time, the ministers appreciate any effort from the international legal community and from the Contadora Group "to help our countries obtain their main objective, which is to consolidate their geopolitical unity".

Honduran Minister's Remarks

PA201855 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Through a communique released in this capital, today Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica criticized the peace proposal presented yesterday by Nicaragua for solving the problems of the area.

Paz Barnica noted that what Nicaragua "did was to arbitrarily take what is most convenient for that country's government from the Cancun Declaration" to present its own proposal yesterday.

Furthermore, he added, it proposed a formula that is solely concerned with its own protection, "to legitimize the current Nicaraguan regime and thus to free itself for continued intervention in and attacks on the other countries of the area at whim."

"It is trying to disguise this with fictitious multilateral negotiations, the essential purpose of which are to satisfy bilateral questions while defending Nicaragua's own interests," Paz Barnica added in the communique.

He also indicated that the president's declaration in Cancun last weekend constitutes "a positive element" in the search for peaceful coexistence based on mutual respect among states. He reiterated Honduras' support for the Contadora Group's efforts, indicating that the group's next meeting, in Panama, will seek joint permament, regional, and overall solutions.

L.A. AMBASSADORS REACT TO KISSINGER COMMISSION

FL201020 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2355 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 19 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Latin American ambassadors today gave opposing views here regarding the appointment of a U.S. commission headed by Henry Kissinger to look into the Central American problem.

Venezuelan Ambassador Rafael Jose Neri viewed the fact that President Ronald Reagan had appointment a commission of advisers headed by Kissinger to study Central American problems as an important concession, adding that everything that can be done to alleviate tensions will be well received.

Ecuadorean Ambassador Leopoldo Benitez said the appointment of a person of the stature of Henry Kissinger to head the commission could be considered as an attitude of special attention on the part of the U.S. Government. He warned, however, that the Contadora Group proposals should remain intact and recalled that respect for international law is essential to any counciliatory gesture in Central America.

Bolivian Ambassador Jose Prudencio Cossio explained that the commission appointed by Ronald Reagan is a contemptuous gesture toward the Contadora Group since it ignores its existence and heralds the creation of an independent group which is not likely to consider that the Central American problem stems from poverty and not from communism.

Colombian Ambassador Ignacio Umana said the United States should respond to the letter sent by the Contadora Group before forming commissions, because the Contadora Group proposals are still the best option for peace.

Peruvian Ambassador Juan de la Piedra said the United States ought to respect international law and maintain it as a standard for the conduct of the commission it created.

The diplomats made their statements during the commemorative activities held in the capital today on the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar.

REPLACEMENT OF U.S. AMBASSADOR CONSIDERED

PY201927 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Jul 83 p 11

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman is on his way out, according to both diplomatic sources and press rumors yesterday. Shlaudeman's role in former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's shuttle diplomacy during the Malvinas war is said to render him a persona non grata for the next constitutional government in the view of the Washington administration.

The Bahia Blanca daily "NUEVA PROVINCIA" even went so far as to name his successor: Anthony Friedmann, a former industrial relations troubleshooter in Argentina with trade union connections. Since the United States is expecting "its favourite candidate Raul Alfonsin to be definitely beaten" by the Peronists, Friedmann is the logical choice for relations with the resultant Justicialist government, the newspaper's hypothesis concludes.

Diplomatic sources consulted on the newspaper article were more willing to discount the chances of Friedmann's appointment than dispute the possibility of Shlaudeman's transfer.

FOREIGN MINISTER AGUIRRE LANARI BLASTS BRITISH BASE

PY201857 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari confirmed yesterday that Argentina is "absolutely against" the British decision to build an airport on the Malvinas Islands, because it "unmasks the lack of will to negotiate, not only in the long run, but in the short run as well," and would thus become "a new obstacle" for the United Nations efforts to lead Argentina and Great Britain to hold peaceful negotiations on sovereignty over the islands.

In a radio-broadcast statement, the minister stressed that Argentina "will oppose any attitude" by other countries which could be construed as "collaboration with the United Kingdom," i.e., the landing authorization granted British warplanes en route to the islands by Brazilian authorities, even though humanitarian reasons were claimed.

Aguirre Lanari said that "the international community has the right and the obligation to know our thoughts and the consequences which the peaceful negotiations in which Argentina is involved will no doubt have."

"We cannot but do everything in our power to reach the goal we are pursuing," said the minister, and "it must be understood that the dispute (over the Malvinas) is a matter of sovereignty, and not a mere dispute to arrange minor terms which are unrelated to the deeper problem."

PARAGUAYANS ARRIVE FOR YACYRETA CONSULTATIONS

PY201552 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Paraguayan Deputy Foreign Minister Elpidio Acevedo and Senator Carlos Saldivar have arrived in Buenos Aires to assist with the final draft of the internal rules and regulations for Yacyreta Binational. On the civil engineering works contract, Saldivar said that the preliminary award has already been granted. The banks have agreed to it, Saldivar said, and only one thing remains -- that Argentina makes the same decision.

GENERAL TRIMARCO APPOINTED ELECTORAL COMMAND CHIEF

PY201735 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jul (DYN) -- According to Governorment House official sources, Major General Juan Carlos Trimarco, commander of I Corps, has been appointment chief of the General Electoral Command for the elections to be held on 30 October 1983.

President Bignone yesterday signed the decree which establishes the new organization. The duties of the chief of the General Electoral Command will be "to coordinate and carry out security measures in keeping with the law as well as those measures aimed at facilitating the enforcement of other legal measures pertaining to the elections, particularly, the control of the sites where the elections will be held, the custody of the electoral documentation and the ballot boxes both during their transportation and at the site of the electoral boards until the vote counting is definitely closed."

Trimarco will be assisted by a joint electoral chief of staff. The chief of the electoral command will appoint the chiefs of the electoral districts and will assign them the necessary military forces.

The text of Decree No. 1772/83 is:

Article 1. In a view of the general elections to be held in keeping with Law No. 22,847, a joint command to be known as the General Electoral Command which will be under the direct orders of the military committee is hereby established. The command will be headed by an Armed Forces senior officer who will be assisted in his duties by a joint electoral chief of staff.

Article 2. Major General Juan Carlos Ricardo Trimarco is hereby appointed as chief of the General Electoral Command.

Article 3. The duties of the chief of the General Electoral Command will be to coordinate and carry out security measures that are in keeping with the electoral law, as well as those measures aimed at facilitating the enforcement of other legal measures pertaining to the elections, particularly the control of the sites where the elections will be held, the custody of the electoral documentation and the ballot boxes during their transportation and at the election boards until the vote counting is definitely closed."

Article 4. The chief of the General Electoral Command, together with the Armed Forces, the security, and the police forces that will be appointed for this purpose, will ensure the normal development of the elections in keeping with what is established in the electoral law.

In view of this, the Interior Ministry will assign Federal Police under the command of the chief of the General Electoral Command, and it will instruct provincial governments to do the same with provincial police troops and to offer the maximum cooperation to the General Electoral Command.

Article 5. The chief of the General Electoral Command will appoint the chiefs of the electoral districts and he will assign them the necessary troops. These electoral districts chiefs will report directly to the General Electoral Command.

Article 6. The chief of the General Electoral Command is hereby authorized to issue the proper orders and to adopt the proper measures to ensure a better fulfillment of his task and to maintain direct contact with provincial governments, with ministries and organizations at national level, all of which will offer their maximum support in keeping with their possibilities.

Article 7. The different missions that in keeping with what is established in this decree are entrusted to the forces assigned to the chief of the electoral command and shall be considered part of their normal duty.

Article 8. The personnel assigned to the General Electoral Command that are eligible to vote but that because of personal missions or because of duly established reasons cannot vote at the proper voting table, may do so at those tables where they are stationed or those closest to the place where they are assigned even though they are not registered at that specific table.

This procedure will be applied to all personnel that are fulfilling duties either within or outside the borders of the electoral district or the community jurisdiction where registered. In view of this, the name of the person will be added to the "voters registry", noting why this person voted at this table and the table in which registered.

Article 9. The Armed Forces commanders will support the General Electoral Command with all means at their disposal in keeping with orders issued for this purpose by the military committee.

Article 10. The expenses resulting from the fulfillment of this decree will be met by credits that have been especially alloted in the national budget to the Interior Ministry. Therefore, the General Electoral Command must request from the Interior Ministry everything pertaining to the obtention, use, and accounting of the funds that are alloted for this purpose.

RAUL ALFONSIN NAMED UCR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY201428 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Jul 83 p 11

[Text] Ex-senator Fernando de la Rua yesterday withdrew his candidacy for the Radical presidential nomination in order to allow his successful rival Raul Alfonsin to "gain valuable time" in the national electoral campaign. De la Rua and his running mate Carlos Perette will be asking the party convention to directly proclaim the Movement for Renewal and Change (MRC) ticket of Alfonsin and Victor Martinez.

De la Rua preferred to term his decision a "recognition of the results" rather than a withdrawal. Although the internal elections were only for party authorities, he stated, he was ready to accept them as an expression of the membership's preferences in terms of presidential candidacies and therefore withdraw as "a contribution to the cause of the party and the country." He congratulated the winners but served notice that his National Line faction will continue working for its principles and the ideas of Ricardo Balbin.

Although Buenos Aires primary votes were still being counted as De la Rua made his statement, it was already evident that Alfonsin had won all four National Committee delegates, thus bringing his total to 57 of the 95 seats as against de la Rua's 16 delegates. Luis Leon's Movement for Yrigoyenist Assertion (MAY) accounts for six delegates while four provinces have yet to hold primaries. Leon yesterday immediately congratulated De la Rua on his decision while at a meeting last night Alfonsin reportedly offered De la Rua the senior senatorial nomination for B.A. City. Alfonsin will formally assume the Radical leadership on July 28.

With 101 of the 125 district counts finalized, 282,762 had opted for the MRC Authentic Balbinist list, 44,210 for the National Line (headed locally by Cesar Garcia Puente) and 1,016 for MAY. It was estimated 340,000 had voted. The National Liners could only overcome the MRC onslaught in six of the province's 125 districts with a combined electorate of 8,818 party members. Of the main provincial cities, there was only serious resistance to the Alfonsin landslide in La Plata (symbolically enough, the birthplace of Radicalism's previous dominant figure, Balbin).

AMDIRALS MEET, DISCUSS IMPROVEMENT OF NAVY

PY201600 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2015 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (NA) -- The Council of Admirals has met here for 2 days during which it discussed the laws dealing with the pacification of the nation, the court procedures to deal with terrorist activities, the status of social services of labor unions, and the stand which Argentina will take concerning the Malvinas issue at the coming UN meeting. The high-ranking Navy officers also analyzed the plans for improving their branch "in the light of the lessons taught by the recent war and adjustments required by technological development." In a communique released this afternoon, the Navy reported that the meeting also studied the "partial conclusions" reached by the commission charged with evaluating "battlefield actions in the South Atlantic."

SECOND NEW DESTROYER ARRIVES IN PUERTO BELGRANO

PY201157 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Jul 83 p 11

[Text] Bahia Blanca -- The ARA "La Argentina," the second of a series of four Meko-360 type destroyers built for the Argentine Navy in a West German shipyard, arrived yesterday at the Puerto Belgrano Navy Base with her crew of about 100, and a shipment of Exocet-40 sea-sea missiles. "La Argentina" is to officially join her sister vessel, the "Almirante Brown," as a fleet-member within a month. The arrival of the two remaining Meko-360's, the "Sarandi" and the "Heroina" have not yet been scheduled. Besides the Exocet-40 missiles, "La Argentina" also features four 40mm anti-aircraft guns, electronic anti-missile control systems, the latest available anti-submarine warfare gear including sonars and two specially equipped helicopters, "Albatross" and "Aspide" surface-air missiles, and a system of modular interchangeable containers that simplifies repairs.

JUDGE ORDERS CAMBIASO, ROSSI BODIES EXHUMED

PY160319 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jul 83 p 11

[Text] La Plata -- San Nicolas Criminal Judge Juan Carlos Marchetti yesterday ordered the exhumation of the corpses of leftwing Peronist leader Osvaldo Cambiaso and suspected Montonero terrorist leader Eduardo Pereira Rossi, so that a new autopsy can be performed in order to determine whether there were any "traumatic injuries which may have cause the deaths," court sources indicated. The sources added that this third autopsy, to be performed at the Expeleta cemetery morgue by local court coroners, would also be aimed at finding other "important" details that could aid Judge Marchetti in his probe.

The first autopsy was performed by Lima [Argentina] Police Doctor Jose Gobbi; Judge Marchetti questioned Gobbi's work, and charged him with negligence in complying with the duties of a public official, and forgery of an official document. Gobbi was later cleared of the charges. The second autopsy was carried out in San Nicolas by Supreme Court of Justice coroners, who determined that Cambiaso and Pereira Rossi were killed by gunshots fired from a distance ranging between two and four metres. This discovery resulted in the preventine arrest of Luid Patti, Juan Spataro and Rodolfo Dieguez, the three Provincial Police officers who were involved in the alleged shootout in which the provincial police reported Cambiaso and Pereira Rossi were killed.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES COUP RUMORS

PY201545 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Regarding the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] reaction, Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado has officially stated that there are no preparations for coups. Political circles have also stated that the charges made by the COB are false, although they did not discard the possibility that there may be certain isolated groups that strive to destabilize the democratic process.

UDP RIFT DEEPENS; PAZ ZAMORA SHUNS SILES

PY201450 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 19 Jul 83

[By Andres Soliz Rada]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP) -- Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora has refused to discuss the reorganization of the Democratic and Popular Unity, UDP, with President Hernan Siles Zuazo, thus revealing the profound national political crisis.

Last night, in a communique released by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, Paz Zamora indicated that the reorganization of the UDP must be studied by the UDP Permanent Executive Committee. He also regretted the publicity given to the meeting between the two government dignitaries.

A profound MIR resentment created by Siles Zuazo's successive promises to reshuffle his cabinet with MIR members -- the party which withdrew from the government on 20 January 1983 due to disagreements over the repressive policies of the democratic government against drug traffickers and paramilitary groups -- seems to lie in the background of the problem. According to analysts, the vice president wanted to demonstrate that the problems created by the nonfulfillment of commitments made by the UDP -- which is made up of the MIR, the Bolivian Communist Party, PCB; and the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, MNRI -- cannot be solved with a high-level meeting.

The MIR will hold a national meeting to debate whether to remain in the UDP and the type of opposition it will carry out against Siles Zuazo if it withdraws from the government coalition.

Unless a last minute, unpredictable situation develops, Siles Zuazo's MNRI official and legal sectors will be reorganized, a situation considered by many as a necessary requirement to reorganize the UDP.

MNRI PARTY REUNITES, SUPPORTS SILES ZUAZO

PY201808 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Manuel Cardenas, leader of the MNRI faction headed by Alvarez Plata, has been appointed permanent secretary of the MNRI unitary commission. Thus the MNRI has definitely sealed its unity.

During a press conference, in his capacity as permanent secretary of the MNRI unitary commission, Manuel Cardenas read the statement which seals the unity of the MNRI. Manuel Cardenas first refers to negotiations that were carried out to achieve the unity of the MNRI. [Begin Manuel Cardenas recording] After several days of negotiations we have been able to draft this declaration which seals the unity of the MNRI. We believe that this is an important step for the party and for the nation since the MNRI is the basis of the UDP. [end recording]

The highlights of the declaration read: The [MNRI] commands and grassroots reassert their loyalty and recognition to the leader of the MNRI, Hernan Siles Zuazo. The party reassert its nationalist, revolutionary leftist and anti-imperialist position and it upholds its declaration of principles.

The MNRI accepts the resignation of the general secretary appointed by the national convention in 1979, of the executive secretary appointed by the National Political Commission in June 1980, and of all other leaders who were appointed by the National Party Board in November 1979.

The MNRI National Political Commission and the Electoral Affairs Commission will supervise the development of elections, which will be held as soon as possible, and the MNRI national convention that will be held this year.

MNR REASSERTS SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PY201548 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] last night issued a declaration in which it states: In view of rumors about new coup preparations aimed at obstructing the present democratic process, the MNR headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro, in keeping with its democratic and anti-imperialist tradition, again reasserts its irrevocable support for this process which the MNR actively supports and which has meant so much for Bolivians.

The MNR declaration is signed by (Angel Gomez Garcia), (Raul Perez Alcala), and (Emilio Lopez).

FINANCE MINISTRY OFFICIALS COLLECTIVELY RESIGN

PY210144 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Officials of the Finance Ministry have collectively resigned in the last few hours. The resignations were submitted by (Alfredo Benitez Silva), under secretary for tax policies; (Esert Marquez Guzman), under secretary for financial administration; (Herbert Tuiler Costa), under secretary for monetary policies; (Rodolfo Barriga Cuellar), under secretary for coordination; (Jaime Velasco Suarez), income general director; (Rodolfo Claros Chavez), custom house general director; (Gustavo Trigo), director of the exchange policy commission; and (Jose Luis Calderon), administrative official.

These officials submitted their irrevocable resignation from the positions they were appointed to by former finance minister Flavio Machicado. The note sent to Flavio Machicado says: Being aware that you submitted your resignation to the president, we, who have been your aides during your financial administration, submit our irrevocable resignations from the positions you honored us with.

ANTIDRUG OFFICERS RESIGN OVER LACK OF EFFICIENCY

PY201421 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP) -- It was reported here today that two high-ranking police officers have resigned from the Dangerous Drug Directorate because of the government's lack of efficiency in controlling drug traffic.

Colonels Eduardo Gutierrez and Mario Molina, director and inspector, respectively, of the Dangerous Drug Directorate wrote a letter to Rafael Otazo, president of the Antidrug Committee, saying they are unable to perform their duties with the effiency required "because they have received no instructions from the Antidrug Committee."

They also said they had supplied the government with a diagnosis of the status of drug traffic in the country and with a general repressive plan which has a chance of success.

They concluded by pointing out that their letter is also intended to draw attention to the unbelievable size of the drug traffic and the enormous shortcomings of the antidrug police.

PRESIDENT SILES GREETS NICARAGUA ON ANNIVERSARY

PY201424 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0243 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (EFE) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo today sent a message to the Nicaraguan Government wishing the nation well being at this stage of its development.

Siles Zuazo's message congratulated Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction, and the Nicaraguan people on the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

The Bolivian Labor Federation, also celebrated the anniversary of the Sandinist revolution with a ceremony at which diplomats, government officials and union and student representatives spoke.

ACTING PRESIDENT CHAVES SPEECH TO THE NATION

PY210210 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2303 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Address to the nation by Acting President Aurelaino Chaves from Brasilia on 20 July -- recorded]

[Text] Brazilians: At this moment I deem it my duty to address a few words to the nation and especially to the workers.

Brazil is experiencing great difficulties. Our indebtedness -- our foreign debt especially -- inflation, and unemployment have reached levels which require that the government and Brazilian society adopt [word indistinct] and effective measures. Our foreign debt, especially the rescheduling of interest rates, has had a negative impact on our balance of payments. The efforts made so far to curtail inflation have not had the results we expected. The problem of unemployment worries us to the point of anguish. In addition to all this is the fact that our people are (?affected by bad weather).

Our brothers of the northern region are going through troubled times. The northeastern region is enduring, I repeat, a drought which has already lasted more than 5 years. Our brothers of the south now have been isolated by floods which were caused by heavy rainfall: without precedent in Brazilian history.

We are all aware that these difficulties represent a unique situation in Brazilian history We are getting ready to occupy an important position among the other countries of the world. We want to attain important development levels. However, we are all aware that, in order to become stable, development requires a period to mature. If matters do not mature, they retrogress. Therefore, we have before us a picture of singular anguish in which the world crisis has undoubtedly had a hard impact on our country, thus bringing about this situation we are experiencing to the point that joint efforts must be made by the government and society in order to overcome it. [Word indistinct] of anguish and concern which deeply affected President Figueiredo just before leaving to undergo medical treatment. [Words indistinct] expressed in the soul and feeling of our country. (?Everyone is aware) that at that point he, in compliance with his duty, proposed measures which would have a distressing impact on Brazilian society and especially on salaried workers. But at that time he was perfectly aware that he could not fail to fulfill his duty, he who together with his government had been permanently concerned over the social aspects and the difficulties of the workers.

He had made a firm decision to establish a policy of salary increases every 6 months, a much debated victory for the labor sector. At that point, however, he was forced to adopt hard measures, more than that which his duty as chief of state, as chief of government, requires. He adopted these measures, though he tried to establish them in such a manner that their impact would be at a minimum. It is also important to mention that these measures were adopted (?fully) and not only partially [words indistinct] to have a clear idea of their repercussions. Moreover, the government knows perfectly well that these measures demand [words indistinct] so as to fulfill these measures as much as possible and to distribute them equally.

This is why he tried to take action in the field of bank interest rates, which have a decisive impact on inflation and on the employment sector.

A country as large as Brazil and with the responsibilities it shoulders has the duty and obligation to be increasingly concerned over the social sector. We are certain that the adopted measures are ones capable of representing an important step in solving the problems which are affecting and afflicting us. On the other hand, we are increasingly aware that the government measures will yield the desired results only through the understanding and cooperation of the people, especially of their leaderships.

Brazil has just shown one of the most touching expressions of brotherhood, of understanding, of fellowship, because the entire nation has moved to aid our brethren in the south. This action represents an important fact, because it shows that in the innermost part of the Brazilian man there still exists the spiritual flame of good will and understanding, the disposition to take action in the difficult times of our nation. That which is still hidden in the spirit of the Brazilian man must be brought forth so as to be able to mobilize the nation.

Moreover, regarding the danger involved in taking the place of President Figueiredo, I will always be alert because it is one of the duties of a ruler to listen in order to assess matters. In a world as complex as ours, we must find adequate solutions to the problems we encounter. The rulers especially must always be ready to listen to the just demands of those who are responsible for the social sector.

I hope to solve the political differences as a whole, the differences of the unions and business leaderships, that is, of all Brazilians. I hope to find a solution to these demands so that together, firmly and unitedly, we may be able to overcome our present difficulties and project in the future the image of a confident Brazil capable of moving firmly and holding an important position in the history of [word indistinct].

I am certain that Brazilian society, especially its leaderships in all areas, will be able to understand the times we are going through. Together, hand in hand, and with the same feelings in our hearts, we will be able to overcome our present difficulties firmly, with the assurance that we will be able to respond to the historic call of our country and look to the future with confidence [words indistinct]. Thank you.

SAO PAULO ARMY, AIR FORCE UNITS ON ALERT

PY210345 Paris AFP in Spanish 0316 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, 20 Jul (AFP) -- All infantry units of II Corps and of the Air Force headquartered in the State of Sao Paulo were placed on a state of alert today as a consequence of the general strike scheduled for Thursday.

General Octavio Luiz de Rezende, spokesman for the Brazilian Army Ministry, stated tonight that the troops will go out on the streets only if the strike, called to protest the government economic measures, jeopardizes national security. Acting President Aureliano Chaves signed a decree today providing for the army to call on the militarized police of the states in case emergency measures are adopted or a state of siege is decreed.

According to Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi Ackel, the federal government is calm because the local authorities will know how to carry out their duties to maintain public order and tranquillity.

PTB 'SUSPENDS' CONGRESSIONAL ACCORD WITH PDS

PY202230 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Jul 83

[Text] Ivette Vargas, national president of the Democratic Labor Party, PTB, yesterday reacted to President Joao Figueiredo's decree reducing salary adjustments by saying that the congressional accord between the PTB and the Social Democratic Party, PDS, by which the latter regained a congressional majority, "is suspended." Next week Ivette Vargas will take a proposal to Acting President Aureliano Chaves to preserve this accord -- a guarantee of job stability.

This demand was supported by Carlos Alberto Chiarelli, PDS senator for Rio Grande do Sul State, who said that "it must not be delayed." Ario Teodoro, first vice president of the PTB, who opposes the PTB-PDS accord, tied any further negotiations between the government and his party to the resignation of Planning Minister Delfim Netto, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, and Central Bank President Carlos Langoni.

$10-MILLION CREDIT GRANTED TO NICARAGUA

PY201802 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jul 83 p 7

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Ernesto Gutierrex, Nicaraguan ambassador to Brazil, told FOLHA DE SAO PAULO yesterday that the Brazilian Government has granted his country a new credit line of $10 million. In 1980 Brazil opened a $30-million credit through the Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) of the Banco do Brasil, which made it possible for Nicaragua to buy Brazilian products from Brazilian companies which are then paid by the government itself.

The ambassador reported that the recently contracted $10 million will make it possible for Nicaragua to buy buses, farming machinery, and heavy roadbuilding equipment. Gutierrez said that Brazil has promised to keep renewing the same credit line, as long as Nicaragua pays punctually and with the same interest rates that have been established and which the ambassador himself said were favorable.

"The Nicaraguan Government is up to date in the payment of its obligations to Brazil. Therefore, the government of my country considers this support to be fundamental, although it would like this credit line to be larger, the ambassador said.

Gutierrez further reported that Brazil and another Latin American country, possibly Mexico or Venezuela, will jointly be exploring toward the end of the year for petroleum in Nicaraguan waters in the Pacific Ocean. That project has been under negotiation for almost 18 months between Petrobras and the Nicaraguan Energy Institute.

The exploration technology will be provided by Petrobras, while the necessary machinery will come from some other Latin American country closer to Nicaragua.

The ambassador said that there are several other areas where his country is interested in Brazilian cooperation. He mentioned, as example, the building of thermoelectric plants and sugarmills. Meanwhile, he said, cooperation in the form of terms of payment and interest rates should necessarily be in accordance with Nicaraguan possibilities.

PINOCHET MEETS NEWSMAN, CLAIMS PUBLIC SUPPORT

PY201340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Report from La Moneda Palace by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] The world attacks us because we are anticommunists and anti-Marxists, President Pinochet emphasized during an audience he granted at La Moneda Palace to a delegation of Colombian newsmen visiting Chile. The president had a chat with the newsmen and expressed his satisfaction over their visit.

He then replied to some questions asked by the Colombian journalists. (Juan Dario) of the CARACOL Network asked if the president is still in fact counting on the support of all the Chilean people to continue ahead. The president replied that there is support which, naturally, does not defend the government, but the day I tell them, let us do this, gentlemen, you may be certain that at least 50 percent plus one will support the government.

The president was also asked about his opinion of the Central American peace policy which is being studied by the countries of the Contadora Group. He answered that we participate in this good effort, as well as in other things, but we do not intervene. When asked what other things, the president replied: Some matters of an economic nature, for example.

BISHOP DECRIES ATTACK ON CHURCH-RUN RADIO

PY201538 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Jul 83 p C-2

[By Justo Beroisa]

[Text] Coihaique -- Monsignor Bernardo Cassaro, bishop of Aisen, has decried the attack carried out on radio CD-73 as "a cowardly attack on the activities the church is performing in this area, which include radio CD-73."

The prelate traveled from Coihaique to Puerto Aisen to personally inspect the damage caused to the equipment and verify the theft of some items from the radio. "The public's anger," he said, "is fully justified: I fully share this anger, strongly repudiating the physical violence, and still more the moral offense." Msgr Cassaro added that beyond the physical damage "the meaning of what has happened is more serious since it shows the contempt for the radio and the wickedness of the authors."

The prelate urged "the Aisen community to side with the radio, assisting it and backing it, especially during this time of grievance, by appreciating the services rendered by the radio and by supporting the ideals advocated by it."

600-MAN ARMED GROUP REPORTEDLY SEEN IN ESMERALDAS

PA201840 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] There has been no clash between the Ecuadorean Army and alleged armed citizens who reportedly infiltrated the northern part of Esmeraldas Province through Eloy Alfaro Canton, Atahualpa parish. This was reported in an official bulletin issued by the National Defense Ministry, which notes that, as soon as the defense minister was notified, he ordered a thorough investigation, which is being conducted.

Minister of Government and Justice Vladimiro Alvarez Grau said the police and Armed Forces will investigate reports of an armed group in northern Esmeraldas Province.

According to reports we received this morning from Ecuador Radio's correspondent in Esmeraldas, the government representative for Atahualpa parish in Eloy Alfaro Canton notified provincial authorities of reports from townspeople that a group of approximately 600 heavily armed individuals had gone into the jungles in northern Esmeraldas after provisioning themselves with groceries and food.

MONETARY BOARD PRESIDENT ON REFINANCING PROGRESS

PA201445 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The formal, written replies that we have received from foreign banks cover 77 percent of the $431 million that has been requested as new credit, Monetary Board President Dr Jose Antonio Correa explained yesterday at the National Palace. This percentage represents $331.8 million, which means that replies from the banks on the amount of $100 million are still pending. Correa spoke with President Dr Oswaldo Hurtado to report on the progress made in refinancing Ecuador's foreign debt and in securing fresh loans. As may be recalled, the Monetary Board president made an unexpected trip to the United States last week. Correa explained yesterday that the president of the negotiating commission representing Ecuador's creditor banks had notified him that a very important meeting would be held last Thursday to coordinate the banks' response with the disbursement of a stand-by loan granted to Ecuador by the IMF. The banker asked Dr Correa to be present at the meeting. Correa explained: The invitation arrived unexpectedly but, due to the importance of the meeting, I had to attend.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM INDUSTRIALIZATION PROGRAM -- President Oswaldo Hurtado yesterday signed the executive decree that authorizes the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, to carry out the petroleum industrialization program for 1980-1990. In his speech marking the occasion, CEPE General Manager Raul Jaramillo said that the heavy expenditures to import gasoline and other petroleum byproducts in past years justify the building of the new hydrocarbon infrastructure at a total cost of $2 billion. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 83 PA]

PAPERS VIEW PRESS, RADIO RESTRICTIONS

New Restrictions on Radio Stations

PY201513 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] A resolution "containing directives related to out-of-studio telephone or radio relays to radio and television stations" was released yesterday. The preamble of the resolution stated: "The Administrative Board of the National Telecommunications Administration, having evaluated during its session on 14 July, as set forth in Act No 12, the memorandum No 751 (file No 4290/83) of the Radiocommunications and Frequency Administration Directorate, requesting the issuance of guidelines for the proper use of radio and television broadcasting services:

"Considering: The technical progress in social communications media and especially that of radio broadcasting; that this service must be regulated with a view to protect the listener, to increase the cultural level of the broadcasts, to strengthen unity and to extoll national values; that radiobroadcasting services are regulated by Decree No 6422 (Telecommunications Law) and Decree No 26504 (Radiobradcasting Service Regulations); in keeping with Article 22 of law No 1296/67 of the National Telecommunications Administration [ANTELCO] Charter hereby resolves:"

"To prohibit the use of the so-called 'open microphone' system, that is the direct broadcasting of relays from 500 DHMS telephone lines."

ANTELCO also indicated that "it will hold responsible the licensee of the frequency for all broadcasts of out-of-studio relays. Telephone relays will have to be recorded and broadcast later."

Additionally, ANTELCO banned "direct relays of any type of programs received from other than those specifically authorized for this purpose." It made clear that "specific cases not covered by the present resolution will be dealt with by ANTELCO through the Radiocommunications and Frequency Administration Directorate."

The resolution, which is signed by Alejandro Caceres Almada, member and acting president of the board and Francisco Jose Filizzola, secretary general, stated that "the violations will be punished in keeping with the current laws and will include a warning, the suspension of advertising and the suspension and cancellation of licenses."

Roque Fleytas, director of the ANTELCO Radiocommunications and Frequency Administration Directorate, yesterday sent a note to all directors of radio stations to supply, within 48 hours starting 19 July 1983, the curriculum vitae of the station director which must include his nationality. Fleytas also requested a list of employees, providing their nationality, age, specific duties, number of ANTELCO-issued license and date of hiring. He also requested a report on the current programming of the radio station, the schedule, and the persons responsible for each program (from now on the programming will have to be reported 1 month in advance) the note stated.

It further indicated that "at the same time I remind you all that any change in the normal programming of the radio station, its scheduling, announcers, and operators, must be authorized in advance by ANTELCO through its Radiocommunications and Frequency Administration Directorate."

Freedom To Criticize Praised

PY201145 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 14 Jul 83 p 5

[Editorial: "Criticism and Subversion"]

[Text] Criticism and disagreement, naturally, are not acts of subversion, so much so that every day one reads in the so-called independent media, which does not seem to realize the role it is playing, objections and even harsh criticism of laws, government orders, and various administrative measures. One also reads about the amendments, reforms, derogations, and substitutions proposed by various organized sectors which are also a way of disagreeing with this or that solution currently in force or other requirements or duties. Without going any further, in the political field we have the determining criticism and objection of the irregular minorities which "condition" their participation to the complete derogation of all regulations for the organization of the parties established to preserve their integration through principles and doctrines of the, only legal, system of a representative democracy which upholds the peoples' unrestricted will, the civic freedom, the holding of periodic elections, and a government elected by a majority which is controlled by the democratic minorities whose first test, precisely, is to participate.

We enjoy a regime in which complete freedom to criticize exists. Debates in congress are frank and open to the point, sometimes, of becoming impertinent due to the fanaticism in certain cases of disagreement, but we know of no extreme cases, of no cases in which dialogue was interrupted because of disagreement of points of view.

The irregular opposition sector carries out its political activities in complete freedom, adjusting and even in some cases overlooking their own statutes. Although they are negative, the divisions, separations and constant disposition to be in conflict are some of the signs which prove the freedom those parties enjoy even to compete in driving themselves to self-destruction since there seems not even to be the slightest coherent attempt to reorganize themselves and launch a reliable unity in the national political arena.

The "sui generis" situation of the Febrerist Party is also a good example of the freedom of criteria and even of political behavior which exists. Protected by its prior existence under the previous electoral laws, by its historical reality of having participated in the government, and in the drawing up of the only law on the subject which existed in the past and which did not discriminate the political parties from the remaining legal groups nor impose duties on them as the 1967 Constitution does, the Frebrerist's dual legal and political status was recognized as soon as it was requested with a "best-you-can-do" list of 125 members and despite the fact that it was officially engaged in a subversive pact signed in Buenos Aires around 1959. Once it was recognized it participated with slates which included non-Febrerist candidates -- the so-called "lista abierta" -- and nobody made any objections; it attended the constituent assembly; it helped draw up and sanctioned the Constitution, which prohibits the alliance with foreign parties; and it continues to belong to the Socialist International without even batting an eyelid.

Apart from this case, the dissident factions of regularly organized and active parties, as well as some associations which intend to become parties, also act freely; and they do so here and abroad where they seek links and support with the intention of neutralizing, with foreign influence, the undeniable existence of an effective pluriparty system in the country. This pathetic attempt to isolate the government and the Colorado Party, even if it were just to demonstrate that in fact it is a one-party regime, is the true reason which encourages and moves those weak minorities, which are incompatible but have to bear each other in a stupid coexistence in order to survive even if it were with the free propaganda of the exploitist press which speculates with the irritating factors of politics as a means of promotion and sales.

The criticism and the opposition can be spotted everywhere, and yet nowhere can they muster a majority of the people. They move within their own circles, and reach out within limited distances. But they cannot accuse anybody else but themselves for this situation. Yet, it must be made clear that criticism and opposition are one thing, and subversion is another thing. For instance, just to mention the best known and most shocking case, one can say that this or that law is bad, that it should be repealed or amended. However, one cannot, without committing a crime, ask through the press that a judge, taking sides in a specific court case, should disregard a law, and ask him to do so by writing that the supposedly bad law should be "raped," that it should be "gang-raped." This verges on depravity and crime, and whoever feels we are talking about him is correct.

PATRIA Criticizes Press

PY181309 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 17 Jul 83 p 5

[Editorial: "The Lesson Not Learned"; passages between slantlines published underlined]

[Text] It is the duty of every good citizen, and especially of the press, and all communications media to avoid confusing the situation with equivocal reports on events which are of public interest and with systematic campaigns of psychological resistance to legal norms, or at least to those which in compliance to the Constitution and to solemn international pacts seek to guarantee /"the respect for the rights or the reputation of others, or the protection of national security, public order, or public morals and well-being,"/ as provided for accurately by the American Human Rights Convention, in accordance with the International Pact for Civilian and Political Rights.

The systematic violation of constitutional norms placed in absolute defense of the human person, of public peace, and of the freedom of persons cannot be maintained as representing freedom or democracy. These values are essential for the free individual and for collective development within a democratic society, and the first ones to point them out, maintain them, and defend them must be those persons and those sectors that have influence on public opinion, that handle the means to shape them, and that shoulder the great responsibility not to establish themselves as disrupting elements, instrumenting anarchy, and subverting those values.

We admit that one needs courage and great ethics to withstand the temptation to profit, at least materially, from plentiful income by speculating with the morbidity remaining in the human spirit, with that insuperable connection with natural instincts and base passions. But it is there precisely where we can find the heroism demanded from the communications media, from those who are responsible for the media, and even, we might hope, from this editor, from those who do not have much "under their hats," as we have plainly said on occasion.

In our present consumers society, when more deference is shown to he who /has more/ rather than to he who /is more,/ distortion has also affected the press, those communications media which today, taking advantage of modern technologies, of better public education, of more comfortable living standards, have reached an unprecedented expansion. There exists a competition -- disloyal and absurd, if you will -- between the truth of events and what we call the "truth of circulation [tiraje]" or the truth of dissemination, because the circulation of the press or the dissemination of what it publishes, or is broadcast by the radio or television, is related to the material means, equipment and money they have, while the pure and simple truth is a different thing, because it is of a different nature and can be disregarded or denied, and it must wait a long time to make an impact, to come afloat. It is similar to the trial against Galileo -- "e pur si muove [and yet it moves]" -- whose conclusions were revised centuries later.

Contrary to the attitude of commercially exploiting the "truth of circulation," we feel that this privileged situation in the market is a source of even greater responsibilities, as in the case of the individual who carries a powerful bomb in his hands and is not afraid to go running and jumping among the people.

As things have been perverted, mistaking freedom with impunity, violating the honor and the reputation of persons, obscuring our laws by showing resistance to them, distorting their origin, content, and scope, denying that they are on a par with other systems of law and with international legislation, the only thing that these exploiters of this easily sold "merchandise" of sensationalism have achieved has been to disturb the atmosphere, to provoke irritations and to stimulate "yellow journalism [amarillismo]" as the best revenue producing method of journalism in all its forms, not only in the excitement it provokes in human weaknesses, but also because it is suitable for detraction and for all those deceitful forms of discrediting the authorities, of disregarding all moral values, privacy, presumption of innocence until the contrary is proven, and of sectarian fanatization where the serene word and the guiding position would have served to discourage extremisms which lead nowhere.

It would be enough to delve into the political situation of our country and ask what have all that press, all that journalism which claims to be independent, done to confront the political sectarianism, the struggle of factions and their voluntary withdrawal from the multiparty system, and what have they done for the greater need for service to the common good, for loyalty to democracy, for consistency with freedom which is obtained by practicing it, which imperatively points out the path to a coexistence shared by all, the need for an active participation of the people as the instrument par excellance for the improvement of our institutions. Yes, the improvement of our republican institutions which are there, firm and active, demanding the contribution of all to be better, but fighting shoulder to shoulder above so many unfortunate situations where everything must be initiated anew amidst intolerance, revanchism and treats of crisis and relapses.

It is precisely within the framework of this reality, within this auspicious atmosphere of master lines drawn firmly that the communications media, the newspapers, radios and television stations have obtained a force, a dissemination power and modern equipment they lacked in the past. Thus, beginning from the point of admitting this alone, there are already good reasons to understand and assume the duty of overcoming perverse incitations and selfish motivations that can yield revenues, but never rank or dignity.

HOY on Measures Against Press

FY182322 Asunction HOY in Spanish 17 Jul 83 p 9

[From "HOY's commentaries" column: "On Freedom of the Press", by Cesar Avalos Jr.]

[Text] The suspension for 30 days of Radio Nanduti broadcasts and the arrest of ABC COLOR newspaper director Aldo Zuccolillo, show the critical situation that the Paraguayan press is experiencing. These incidents are also the target of all sorts of commentaries. Undoubtedly these measures will generate all sorts of statements expressing support for the freedom of the press and also a tremendous uproar abroad. International organizations and well-known personalities from the most varied ideologies will issue statements in support of the press.

However, this should not be a matter of concern. After all our international image has only helped to exacerbate chauvinist feelings of little practical use. What should be an issue of concern is the atmosphere surrounding these decisions, which can be described as a sort of pressure -- what in chess is referred to as check -- exercised with the purpose of establishing an example, since this is something that poses a threat to the margin of freedom and independence that is demanded by the press.

Although both measures, more so in the case of the newspaper ABC COLOR than that of Radio Nanduti, are based on a judicial decision, we must not overlook what is implied in these cold impartial decisions. The hint of a warning is obvious and it is directed to all those who participate in this activity. Therefore, all those who are related to press activities, view with great concern both of these measures.

The fact that these measures were issued practically at the same time and that a new presidential term is about to begin, is something that must be carefully pondered. With the streets filled with rumors about cabinet changes, these two measures cannot be evaluated outside the country's political context. Moreover, many sectors may interpret these mainly as a sign of the policy that will be implemented in the next 5 years or perhaps it is a question of a hasty race to confirm in their posts certain individuals, who stand on shaky ground and who have had their images sullied with the passing of time.

Although I have not kept the same personal relationship with Aldo Zuccolillo as I have with Humberto Rubin [Radio Nanduti director]; I nevertheless express my solidarity with both of them because of the nature of these measures and what they imply to the national press in general.

Nevertheless, ABC COLOR's position in general will probably be strengthened because of this incident something which will benefit the profession in general not only as a discipline but as a right. Regarding Zuccolillo's temporary imprisonment, I believe it is noteworthy to mention a statement that [Argentine] UCR [Radical Civic Union] leader Ricardo Balbin said about 30 years ago, he said: "Free men should know what prison is like since they should know where those who held power may end up one day."

Press Freedom Viewed

FY182226 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 16 Jul 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Freedom of Expression"]

[Text] One of the most obvious contrasts between democratic and antidemocratic government, which is quite visible nowadays, has to do with their attitude toward freedom of the press. Under democratic government, freedom of the press is not only the accepted rule but also a badge of pride, while under nondemocratic governments it is the exception rather than the rule. This contrast stems from different moral and political tenets, since freedom of information and expression are exercised under and respected by the democratic regimes, but are constantly violated, and restricted -- not by laws, but by the whims of those in power -- under nondemocratic regimes.

Delving deeper into the difference, we can see that freedom of expression and information are substantive values of democracy. These freedoms are accepted as a fundamental condition of a distinct social and political system. Furthermore, their unrestricted exercise ensures compliance with constitutional guarantees, inasmuch as freedom of information enables people to be fully informed about what is happening in their society, and freedom of expression makes it possible for them to voice their opinion. Both freedoms are closely related, because through freedom of information the people get to know how the government is handled, how the nation's assets are managed and how the provisions of the juridical system are complied with, and through freedom of expression the people can express their concerns and defend their interests.

In democratic countries, a free press gives people the opportunity to watch over the actions of those in government, and makes it possible, in decisive moments, for them to choose their future and also that of their government, and by so doing exercise the sovereignty of the people.

Under nondemocratic governments, freedom of information is replaced by a regimented press and by propaganda. The social communications media can only give information and opinion within permissible boundaries set by the government, limited, of course, to what is favorable to the system. Criticism is considered dangerous, and it is accepted just enough to give the appearance of tolerance, although, through propaganda, those who dare to voice it are branded as "enemies."

In our country, democratic intentions are constantly being professed. The politicians are always asserting those intentions in long-winded speeches, but events are stubbornly casting doubts about such intentions. The problem we have with freedom of the press is a case in point. This freedom is periodically being disturbed with suspensions, arrests of and threats to journalists. At a time when the social communications media are being modernized, and are in the position to contribute to improving civic mores in our country, hurling accusations at the press for circumstances and events over which it has no control does not seem the most appropriate or reasonable thing to do.

On the contrary, this is a time to honestly assess the contributions the press can make both to the solution of problems and to the education of our people. The situation created by the recent floods was an occasion which showed the importance of the press' contribution. Obviously, not much progress can be made toward the strengthening of democratic institutions if freedom of information and expression are not respected. Looking to the future, we have much to learn from some Western countries where freedom of the press is the pride of democracy.

Radio's Suspension Criticized

PY152005 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Jul 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Strong-Arm Measures Jeopardize Tranquillity"]

[Text] Our constitution sets forth that freedom of expression and information are inviolable. It does so on the grounds that freedom of thought and opinion are basic rights of free men and of any legally organized society. Thus the institutional order of the nation cannot prevail unless these rights are fully exercised. Thus, censorship or coercion are illegal according to our legal system and any action involving any of the two violates the law and disrupts constitutional order.

The Interior Ministry's resolution suspending the Radio Nanduti broadcasts for 30 days, therefore, lacks a legal basis. What it does is arbitrarily deprive the radio station in question of the free exercise of its right to work, to develop and to express its ideas.

The charge which the ministry is making states that "The radio station has become the means through which unscrupulous persons are confusing the people, thus endangering the political tranquillity of the country." This not only jeopardizes the freedom of opinion and information in our country but ignores one of the basic constitutional guarantees: Article 63 which states that "anyone who has not been declared guilty by the appropriate judge is innocent before the law."

It is known to all that this radio has been implementing, in keeping with its legitimate right, the modern journalistic approach of "open microphone" which is now believed to be one of the most valuable means for the participation of the citizenry in the shaping of public opinion. In the case of Radio Nanduti, the system was also rendering a service to society because it helped the listeners and the whole country in times of need. If the right to "submit petitions to the authorities" is expressly guaranteed (by Article 76), the illegal suspension of this radio station will not only prevent the latter from expressing its concerns but also deprive a large portion of the population, made up by its listeners, of making use of this right.

Therefore, the ministerial resolution affects directly the freedom of expression of a news media and of a broad sector of the citizenry who were using it to publicly express their ideas and needs.

The order and tranquility of the nation depend on the appropriate implementation of the laws and cannot be disturbed by the opinion of the people or the criticisms of the citizenry. Only events which effectively affect the life of the nation, both politically and economically, can influence the normal development of the nation. It would seem that only the economic recession which the nation is currently facing might disrupt the political order. In any case, the exercise of constitutional rights such as the freedom of expression can only strengthen political order. That is not the case of strong-arm measures which violate these rights and create an atmosphere of justified fear and insecurity.

BRIEFS

EXPORT DECLINE -- Over the first 5 months of 1983 exports have dropped by 18.94 percent and imports by 14.7 percent as compared to the same period in 1982. The trade deficit up to May 1983 totals $58.8 million. According to data published in the "Statistical Bulletin" of the Central Bank, up to May 1983 exports totaled $134,018.000 whereas imports totaled $192,875,300. This means a $58,857.300 deficit. [Excerpt] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Jul 83 p 7 PY]

SHINING PATH ATTACKS ARMY DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

PY201604 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 12 Jul 83 p 4

[Text] Individuals belonging to the communist Shining Path group fired mortars yesterday at the headquarters of the armored division in the Rimac District. The attack took place at 1915, after a power outage left the area dark for several minutes. According to the neighbors, shortly before the power outage a Toyota vehicle stopped near the entrance to the headquarters.

When the power outage occurred, three persons left the car. One of them was carrying a mortar on his shoulders. The mortar was fired three times but none of the shots caused any damage. Immediately after the attack, a large number of soldiers searched the neighboring area but the terrorists managed to escape. The shock waves of the explosions shattered the glass of many windows and doors in neighboring houses.

Just before this issue went to print, strict surveillance of all Armed Forces headquarters had been ordered in Lima.

Uchuraccay Peasants Killed

PY200147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1752 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 19 Jul (AFP) -- Today the police disclosed that on Monday members of the Shining Path murdered eight peasants in Uchuraccay, north of Ayacucho, where eight Peruvian journalists and their guide were massacred by the peasants last January. It was learned, through radio reports, that some 100 terrorists surrounded the Uchuraccay community -- which last December and January lynched several terrorists -- and then attacked, killing the aforementioned number of peasants.

A patrol of marines and policemen left for that area today.

In the meantime, the security forces continue to search the town of Ayacucho, located southeast of Lima. This political-military operation is being carried out with the purpose of learning the exact number of inhabitants and to search for weapons. In addition, a measure which prohibits meetings in private and public sites was implemented in Ayacucho 4 days ago. This measure was taken out of fear that the members of the Shining Path might take advantage of the gatherings to carry out their attacks. This measure will continue in force until the end of the month.

Havana on Shining Path Actions

PA192118 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The clandestine armed group Shining Path has killed Maximo Ayala Fajardo, political leader of the town of Huallay, in Peru's Huanca Province. Members of this organization had earlier shot and beheaded 30 peasants in that community.

Last night other Shining Path members dynamited an electrical substation in the city of Ayacucho, causing a blackout in the downtown area. Meanwhile, nurse Ernestina Yateluc was shot to death in Ayacucho, for allegedly betraying the Shining Path movement.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON ARMS TRAFFIC, SUBVERSIVES

PY201757 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca said yesterday, in exclusive remarks to LA REPUBLICA, that drug traffickers are the main suppliers of weapons to subversive groups operating in the mountainous area of the country and that these weapons are slipped through the borders with Bolivia, Brazil, and Colombia.

Percovich said that most weapons come through the bolivian border. These weapons carry seals and code numbers of the Bolivian Army and it is presumed that they have been stolen from military personnel; however, Percovich ruled out any participation of Bolivia in terrorist activities taking place in Peru.

The interior minister said that the amount of arms that drug traffickers have brought in at "some point of the Peruvian jungle" on the border with Brazil and Colombia is considerable. The fact that these arms are coming in is another evidence of the support which drug traffickers have been giving the subversives, either voluntarily and or as payment for free transit of an area which is constantly under attack by the Shining Path.

Speaking about the arrest of three Danish citizens for alleged participation in terrorist side by side with the Shining Path, Minister Percovich Roca said that the Danes were held until Saturday at the State security division of the Peruvian Investigative Police, PIP, and that they boarded Iberia flight 236 to Madrid. He repoted that it has been established that the Danes were not involved in terrorist actions but did engage in political activities which are prohibited to foreigners by the immigration law.

Percovich Roca also said that, once their situation was clarified, the Danes were released to the custody of their diplomatic mission, which decided to send them to Spain. The Danes departed at 1410 on Saturday and, until their departure, they were accompanied by Anne Gretha Jorgensen, Danish charge d'affaires. Of the three Peruvians arrested with the Danes, two were released; the participation of the third in terrorist activities was proven, the minister said.

He explained that subversive activities were less frequent now and that the plan of the political-military command to reactivate old police stations and establish new ones in towns which have none was being implemented. He estimated that approximately 20 old and new stations will be made operational. He concluded by saying that the government has authorized a $65 million loan to equip the police forces and improve their health services.

MAYORS, OFFICIALS RESIGN FEARING TERRORISM

PY201542 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 9 Jul 83 p 8

[By correspondent Roberto Mendez Cristoba]

[Excerpt] Huancayo, 8 Jul -- Thirteen officials of this district, among them mayors and other town authorities of Daniel Alcides Carrion Province, Pasco Department, have resigned fearing the violent onslaught of the Shining Path, whose members are making death threats against all the authorities of this area.

This information was released by Pasco Prefect Andres Susanibar Garay, who did not supply a list of those that have resigned. He added that in order to counteract the criminal actions of the terrorists, Civil Guard stations are being reactivated in Daniel Carrion Province, where the extremists have been active.

CIVIL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS STRIKE 18 JULY

PY190310 Paris AFP in Spanish 1653 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 18 Jul (AFP) -- The Federation of of Peruvian Civil Construction Workers announced today that its 200,000 members started a general strike this morning for an indefinite period of time. They are demanding better wages.

The federation has explained that it asked for an 8,000 sol ($5.00) increase for its members but the labor authorities have only granted an increase that ranges between 1,600 and 2,300 soles ($1 to $1.45), according to grade levels.

As the government is currently carrying out important housing projects, the losses due to the strike were estimated at $300 million soles ($190,000) daily by the Peruvian Chamber of Construction.

HAVANA SAYS FUEL PRICE INCREASE WORSENS POVERTY

PA201812 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The Peruvian Government has once again increased the price of petroleum by-products that are used by the people, including gasoline, kerosene, and others. This action pushes the people further into poverty and renders their already weak economic situation worse because the monetary devaluation has produced a great increase in the cost of living in recent months.

HERRERA COMMENTS ON U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES

PA210413 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0352 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jul (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said in Caracas today that the occasion is not propitious for sending warships to the Central American coasts, referring to the U.S. naval maneuvers in that area.

Herrera Campins was told by the Venezuelan Embassy in Washington that these are routine training maneuvers; however, he expressed concern while he was receiving the Bolivarian cavalcade that traveled the route covered by Bolivar from Cucuta to Caracas, during the 1813 campaign. The president also referred to the "magnificent work" carried out by the Contadora Group in the Cancun summit, which has received the support "of all the countries in the area, and also the support of the U.S. State Department."

Venezuelan Ambassador's Comments

FL210017 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2235 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Venezuelan Embassy in Mexico has issued a statement criticizing the U.S. Government for sending a naval detachment to Central America, which supposedly will protect Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. Venezuelan Ambassador Rafael Jose Neri disapproved the U.S. decision and recalled that the Contadora Group had exhorted the superpowers to abstain from intervening in the region.

Yesterday the U.S. Department of Defense announced it was sending eight men-of-war and an aircraft carrier to defend its Central American allies.

Neri expressed support for the proposal made by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's Government Junta, which provides for a program of multilateral negotiations based on six points.

The Venezuelan diplomat held a press conference to announce the Bolivar exhibit in Mexico, which President Miguel de la Madrid will inaugurate next Sunday at the Museum of National History at the Chapultepec Castle, on the occasion of the bicentennial of the birth of America's liberator. He stated that Mexico has always defended Bolivarian principles, mainly as refers to cooperation to cut down friendly distances between nations.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT TO ATTEND CARACAS BICENTENNIAL

PA201817 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1736 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jul (DPA) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid will attend the ceremony commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of Liberator Simon Bolivar this weekend in Caracas. Reliable sources told DPA this afternoon that the Mexican president was personally invited by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins when they met last weekend in Cancun, Mexico, during the "Contadora Group" talks. Initially, only the presidents of the Boliviarian countries (Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Panama) and the Spanish king and queen had been invited to the bicentennial commemorative ceremony. It was learned that the Mexican president accepted the invitation and will arrive in the Venezuelan capital in the next few days.

SEPULVEDA CALLS FOR STRONG TIES IN REGION

FL210110 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2350 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today urged all Latin American and Caribbean countries to strengthen regional ties to face up to the threat of war in Central America. He reaffirmed a statement by President Miguel de la Madrid during his inauguration last December to the effect that cooperation among free peoples is the only way for peace in an interdependent world.

The Mexican foreign secretary spoke at a dinner for Jamaica's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer, who is paying an official visit to sign an oil agreement with Mexico. Sepulveda said: In the complex reality which characterizes the present juncture, the urgency to strengthen regional ties becomes evident in order to face up to the obstacles that continuously threaten stability and development. The interdependence among nations, he added, makes it possible to ignore the danger represented by the growing threat to peace, whether in Central America or anywhere else in the world. He recalled that due to the deterioration of the Central American situation, the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela had met last Sunday, and had issued a special appeal to the heads of state of the United States and the Caribbean urging them to contribute in favor of peace. He added: Efforts of solidarity and political will are needed to make the dialogue and regional understanding possible, particularly this year and this month, when the bicentennial of the birthday of Simon Bolivar is commemorated.

Sepulveda Amor also said that it is not valid to accept the continued neglect of developing countries, or underestimate the explosive charge in the schemes of disregard and injustice overwhelming so many nations.

At the conclusion of the private dinner, the Jamaican foreign minister left to meet with Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Francisco Labastida Ochoa, and sign a new oil agreement within the framework of the San Jose Accord. The agreement states that Mexico and Venezuela will supply 50 percent of the energy requirements of 10 Central American and Caribbean countries in 1984, with a 20 percent credit of the total cost, to be paid in 5 years at 6 percent interest.

DE LA MADRID ADDRESSES JUDGES IN PACHUCA

FL200110 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2255 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Pachuca, Hidalgo 19 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid said here today: By law we are going to continue to work for the establishment of international peace; we will continue pursuing justice for all Mexicans and assuring democracy and liberty. He added that for Mexicans, the market has been an instrument of integration for freedom, democracy and justice. As he adjourned the National Congress of Superior Courts of Justice here, the president declared his solidarity with the judges that is increasingly efficient, clean and egalitarian.

SPOKESMAN DENIES DE LA MADRID GOING TO VENEZUELA

PA201957 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1931 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jul (DPA) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado will not travel to Caracas this weekend to attend the ceremony commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of Liberator Simon Bolivar.

In Mexico, presidential spokesman Manuel Alonso denied the report from Venezuela. De la Madrid will preside over the activities commemorating Bolivar's birth in his own country on Sunday.

PEASANTS CLAIM COLORADO PRODUCES BORDER CHANGES

PA201748 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 16 Jul 83 p 4

[By Miguel Cervantes and Sergio Garcia]

[Text] Tijuana, Baja California, 15 Jul -- Peasant leaders and SARH [Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources] officials said yesterday that the course of the Colorado River has been diverted in favor of the United States and that, as a result, two districts and two ejidos in this state "will become part of U.S. territory," in accordance with 1944 treaties signed by the two countries. However, Alfonso Reyes Castro, a Mexican representative on the International Commission of Borders and Waters [Comision Internacional de Limites y Aguas -- CILA], said that "the United States, rather than Mexico, has lost territory as a result of the Colorado River's course change."

Rodolfo Solorio, leader of the state agrarian league of the Independent Peasants Central Organization (CCI), indicated that two districts and two ejidos have been left on the U.S. side as a result of a treaty signed by the United States and Mexico, which establishes that the two countries' border is the exact center of the Colorado River.

He said that the Mexican Congress urgently needs to begin work on modifying that treaty, since Mexico loses territory each time the river's level increases. He explained that the Aleman and Reforma districts and Pachuca and Culiacan ejidos have been affected by the change in the river's course, "and would thus become U.S. territory."

Oscar Garon Garate, state leader of the CCI and local deputy, said in Mexicali that Mexico is slowly losing territory because of the change in the Colorado's course toward Mexico. He insisted that the Borders and Waters Treaty signed by Mexico and the United States 39 years ago must be modified, because "the course of a river should not define a border."

Oscar Sanchez, SARH information chief, also admitted that eight hectares have passed to the United States because of the Colorado's increased flow. He added that work is underway to shore up the banks of the river.

Alfonso Reyes Castro, Mexican representative on the CILA, said that it is the United States that has lost territory because of the change in the Colorado River's course and that "it is not Mexico, as some peasant leaders are charging." He also indicated that those peasant organizations "have not made specific proposals" to modify the Borders and Waters Treaty with the United States.

In view of these remarks, Garzon Garate said that apparently "our country has a person in the CILA who favors the United States more than Mexico." He added that when the United States was to blame for the salinity of the same river, which affected a large part of Mexican territory, the Mexican representatives on CILA denied "something that was very evident."

Referring to the remarks by the Mexican delegate to the CILA, Rodolfo Solorio said that "there must be something wrong with that gentleman," since everyone knows that "we are losing territory every day because of the change in the course of the Colorado."

PRESIDENT VIEWS U.S. MANEUVERS, NICARAGUAN PROPOSAL

PA210346 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Panama City, 20 Jul (AFP) -- Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella today described the military maneuvers announced by the United States to be held in Central America in the next few weeks as "unnecessary."

The President stressed that sending 5,000 soldiers to Honduras and a naval fleet to the Central American Pacific Ocean will "not help" decrease tensions in the area.

Meanwhile, de la Espriella spoke in favor of "analyzing within the framework of the Contadora Group" the peace proposal made by Nicaragua yesterday, which includes a nonaggression treaty with Honduras and a stop to the supply of weapons to the parties in conflict in Central America.

"There is really no other alternative" to the one expressed by Nicaragua, the Panamanian president added.

The Managua proposal, he said, "is a step forward, considering the situation that is affecting the Nicaraguans and the Central American peoples."

He recalled that the Sandinist leaders must fulfill the original plan of the revolution, scheduling elections and developing the democratic program outlined in the beginning.

AMADO CRITICIZES U.S. NAVAL DEPLOYMENT

PA210308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Panama City, 20 Jul (AFP) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado today said that the deployment of a U.S. Navy fleet off the Central American Pacific coasts and 5,000 soldiers to Honduras "will hinder" the work of the Contadora Group, which seeks the achievement of peace in the area.

Likewise, the minister stressed that Panama "will not accept" that U.S. bases for the defense of the canal area "be used to support the military operations carried out by the Reagan administration in Central America."

Amado pointed out: The U.S. military presence in Honduras and off the Central American coasts in the Pacific will "cause concern and tension." We affirmed that the U.S. bases in Panama "are to defend and protect the canal," and that any activity beyond this purpose "will not be accepted" by the Panamanian Government.

"Panama has been clear about this and will not change its policy," he emphasized.

In a statement to the newspaper MATUTINO, the foreign minister also asserted that the work carried out by the Contadora Group -- Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia -- "seeks the approval of a broad plan that includes points such as the signing of a nonaggression agreement between Honduras and Nicaragua, as well as a stop to all supplies of weapons to the forces that are fighting in the region."

If all the countries involved agree on the points of this plan, the crisis will be overcome, he stated.

The countries in conflict must be the ones to decide, because the Contadora Group "cannot force anyone or impose peace," because this must "exclusively be the will of the Central American countries," he concluded.

BETANCUR, DE LA ESPRIELLA SIGN JOINT STATEMENT

PA201750 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Jul 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] Colombia and Panama laid the groundwork for an economic and commerical cooperation agreement after a meeting between Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella during the meeting of the Contadora Group presidents.

Also, the presidents instructed their justice ministers to draft and sign a treaty on the execution of jail sentences.

The meeting was held in Cancun, Mexico, on 17 July. A joint statement signed by the two presidents was issued expressing the desire of both parties to promote and develop economic cooperation and commercial, cultural, and scientific exchange.

The declaration also pointed out that specific actions will be implemented to achieve technical cooperation in the fields of energy planning, analysis of the economic opportunities, support to small and medium industry, and assistance in the development of breeding laboratories by the Panamanian Fishing Directorate.

Finally, the Colombian and Panamanian presidents stressed that the ideals of unity between the two nations attain special significance with the commemoration of Liberator Simon Bolivar's bicentennial birth anniversary.

BOMB EXPLOSION REPORTED IN ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL

PA201734 Panama City YA in Spanish 20 Jul 83 pp 1, 19

[Text] A bomb went off last night at one of the offices belonging to the Electoral Tribunal, but it has not been possible to ascertain exactly where.

The bomb reportedly went off in a Tribunal office located on Ecuador Avenue, across from the Centroamericano Hotel.

At the time of the explosion, magistrate Rolando Murgas Torraza, vice president of the Electoral Tribunal, was in his office studying some documents. Carlos Bonilla Garcia, the tribunal's legal director, was right across from this office. Both magistrates Murgas and the legal director heard the blast inside the building, but they could not locate it because the other offices were closed.

National Guard, G-2 and DENI [National Department of Investigation] units showed up at the tribunal to open an investigation. The incident took place between 1830 and 1900.

'LIBERATION MOVEMENT' CLAIMS CREDIT FOR EXPLOSIONS

PA201753 Panama City YA in Spanish 20 Jul 83 pp 1, 19

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] The Vanguard Panamian Liberation Movement [Movimiento de Vanguardia de la Liberacion Panamena -- MVLP], which is claiming credit for the series of attacks here in the capital, phoned the U.S. Embassy to announce that it would never plant a bomb in the embassy because it regards the United States as allies, a G-2 source has indicated.

According to a G-2 source, the bomb "revolutionaries" told the U.S. Embassy officials that "they expect to be helped in their struggle against this perverted government."

Phone calls were received at around 0930 on Tuesday morning in the offices of the Electoral Tribunal and the Finance Ministry, during which the "revolutionaries" indicated that bombs had been planted in both buildings and that "if you want to live, you'd better come out, because there will be a detonation in 20 minutes," the operator who answered one of the threatening phonecalls has reported.

The firefighters' corps, members of the Panama Police and experts in deactivating bombs showed up at the two buildings but failed to find any bombs.

According to one of the bomb experts, the bombs are made at home by individuals familiar with the mechanism needed to activate them by means of synchronized clocks.

G-2 units are currently setting up an operation to stop the bomb "revolutionaries," who have the Panamanian people scared.

This newspaper has learned that those responsible will be captured at any moment. According to a G-2 source, many of them are young misfits.

COSTA RICA

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON UNCTAD MEETING RESULTS

PM201523 Rome AVANTI in Italian 17-18 Jul 83 p 20

[Unattributed interview with Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Eckhart Peters in Rome -- date not given]

[Text] "The results obtained by UNCTAD at the Belgrade conference were disappointing," Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Eckhart Peters told us while on a private visit to Rome on his return from Belgrade, where he led the Costa Rican delegation. "The industrialized nations ought to understand that most of the conflicts which arise among the populations of the so-called Third World stem from poverty. This is true of Costa Rica, and I am in full agreement with former Costa Rican President Jose Figureres when he states that a kind of Marshall Plan is necessary for Costa Rica." Eckhart then pointed out that "continuing to give military help to Honduras and El Salvador merely helps increase the bloodbath in Central America. I recently happened to read in the newspapers the statement made by an important U.S. congressman who opposed the dispatch of $100 million to El Salvador for the purchase of arms. If, on the other hand, $1.5 billion for instance, was given to the Central America populations, many problems could be overcome."

Question: How would you define Costa Rica's attitude toward Sandinism?

Answer: Our position has often been distorted, but what we are anxious to stress to all our friends, and especially to the democratic peoples of Europe, is that Costa Rica is a country without an army which does not have any foreign armed forces on its territory, and that is has long been an asylum for political refugees from Central America. It has been important for us to demonstrate the false nature of the international campaign against Costa Rica, which has succeeded in defining us as an aggressive country. We have also asked the Contadora Group and the OAS to send a multinational delegation of observers to our country to ascertain our neutrality.

Question: Have your relations with Nicaragua improved?

Answer: There is now absolutely no tension. We hope this improvement is not imaginary. For our part President Monge was clear when he stated that we had made every effort to ensure that "the exotic plant of terrorism does not flourish in our country." Costa Rica is now culturally prepared to live with a Marxist-Leninist regime on its border, but we wonder whether that regime is prepared to coexist with a democracy like ours, which, with short interruptions, has existed for 100 years.

Question: How do you view Felipe Gonzalez' visit to Latin America and, in particular, to the Contadora Group member countries?

Answer: Very positively, and as an expression of a political will for peace. But political will is not enough: It is necessary for the European democracies to give economic aid to solve our problems. Moral support and moderation are welcome, but let us not forget that the solution must be regional in Central America's case. It is not possible to implement any other scheme, still less a European solution. The Contadora Group calls itself a group of "mediating witnesses" but it wants a regional solution.

Question: You said at the beginning that the UNCTAD conference was a failure...

Answer: The political will to build a more just world does not exist among the industrialized countries. Even though the United States and the FRG maintain that the industrialized countries' economic recovery will affect the underdeveloped countries, it is clear that, if that hypothesis proves correct, it will certainly not happen in the near future. If we allow decades of injustice and real economic strangulation of the weakest to pass by, it is probable that we will all go under. As regards Costa Rica, I can tell you that we realize that there is real understanding for our problems in Europe and the desire to help us. Furthermore, we must not be unjust and forget the enormous help the United States has given us.

Question: What is the position on Costa Rica's foreign debt?

Answer: We have renegotiated our foreign debt and stabilized general conditions with the so-called Paris Club. We have already paid and must now conduct bilateral negotiations with various creditor countries. Our trade balance has become favorable once again and our reserves are satisfactory. Costa Rica is an exception in this too. In 1 year the dollar in our country has fallen from 65 colones per dollar to 41. All this is the result of a rigorous austerity policy, and above all it is thanks to our people, who have the ability to understand. Ours is a very noble people who managed to accept increases in the cost of services of up to 200 percent, for instance, electricity and transport prices. The people know that our government inherited a huge foreign debt, and that it was not our fault, but that, as a country, we had to overcome our situation.

Question: Is this why the visit which President Monge was due to make to Italy in June was suspended?

Answer: It was essentially because of the delicate situation in Central America, and not forgetting that parliament had been dissolved and general elections called in Italy. But we sincerely hope that our president will be able shortly to return the visit which President Pertini made to our country in 1980.

PVP SECRETARY GENERAL ACCUSES ARDE OF MURDER

PA200405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0204 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the communist Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), today accused the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE), led by Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo, of executing party members and of "spreading terror" among the residents of villages on the border with Nicaragua.

Mora Valverde, who is the leader of Latin America's second oldest communist party, said that on 16 July, Antonio Mendoza, 35 years old and a party member, was murdered on his farm at Fatima de Upala by "agents of Pastora and Robelo," after he was condemned to death for having befriended the Sandinist revolution.

Mora Valverde added that 2 months ago Manuel Gutierrez reported to the party that he had been condemned to death by the "counterrevolutionaries." Some days later he was machinegunned. The same fate befell Carlos Hernandez Tobledo at Isla Chica, Maria Villagra Randon, and teacher Alejandro Aguile, who said he knew of the existence of several "counterrevolutionary" camps in the country's interior.

Mora Valverde said that all of them were Costa Rican citizens and were killed in Costa Rican territory with full knowledge of the national authorities.

The judicial Investigations Agency (OIJ) today expressed concern over the execution of PVP members in the past few months in the northeastern zone bordering Nicaragua. An OIJ report added that, regarding the murders of Mendoza and Hernandez which were reported by the Communist leader, several persons belonging to the Pastora group have been arrested.

Mora Valverde also charged that several Costa Rican farmers cooperate with the counterrevolutionary forces, and he accused the farmers of maintaining camps and even hospitals on their farms, to give assistance to the wounded in the war.

Mora Valverde said that the ARDE radio station is located in Costa Rica, on Eufemia Pena's farm. This radio station has been authorized to operate by the Costa Rican Interior Ministry.

The Communist leader asserted that Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio is in charge of creating in this country a climate that justifies the presence of "an international army which is to occupy our northern border in order to turn Nicaragua into a sandwich."

Mora Valverde also accused Deputy Interior Minister Enrique Chacon of "holding a position in the counterrevolution operating from Costa Rica."

Finally, he said that the time has arrived "for the U.S. leaders and President Ronald Reagan to learn to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Central American countries and to forsake their intentions of keeping these countries as colonies."

EL SALVADOR

UPD LEADERS CALL FOR POSTPONING ELECTIONS

PA201740 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The presidential elections should not be held until minimal conditions of trust exist, the leaders of the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, said at a news conference Saturday.

They explained that their view is based on the fact that in addition to a lack of trust, there is no constitution, electoral law, or electoral registry. Furthermore, the formation of the Central Electoral Council offers no guarantees.

For these reasons, we feel that the elections should be postponed until 1984, when the president, vice president, deputies, and mayors would be elected.

Furthermore, when it comes to the administration of justice, the UPD rejects appointments for life, because this takes us back 100 years, they said.

As regards a dialogue, the UPD claimed that it was the first political-trade union organization to propose it, suggesting that it should be broad and should include all the dynamic popular forces, "with an eye toward achieving a political solution to the conflict that is currently bleeding the country."

"Again," the UPD asserted, "we reiterate this purpose so that a political space can be guaranteed to the conflictive sector and it may participate in a future election."

Finally, the UPD suggested that prior to approving the new political Constitution, a public forum be held to debate it because, as can be deducted from the draft, there is a tendency to eradicate the changes implemented on 15 October 1979.

ARMY ACTIONS IN USULUTAN, CHALATENANGO NOTED

PA200450 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2112 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Army continues attacking important guerrilla redoubts in various parts of the country as part of the operations it is currently carrying out, while the rebels continue sabotaging power lines and ambushing military patrols, according to reports from both sides.

The Atonal Battalion, specialized in anti-guerrilla warfare, has destroyed several guerrilla camps in Linares del Caulotal canton, in the southwestern part of Usulutan Department, the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, reported.

COPREFA added that this took place in the jurisdiction of San Marcos Lempa, 105 km southeast of San Salvador, where the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, had its headquarters. A large quantity of grain seized in the same place was distributed among inhabitants of the zone by Municipal Commission for Restoration of Areas, COMURA.

Military spokesmen reported that in past few days the Army has dismantled important guerrilla redoubts in the northern zone of Chalatenango Department, and guerrilla groups operating in that zone were expelled.

ARMY REPORTS DISMANTLING SAN VICENTE FMLN CAMPS

PA201745 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Several FMLN groups have been dismantled in the southwestern part of the country, which includes the departments of San Vicente and Usulutan, according to an Armed Forces report. A detailed report released by the Armed Forces Press Committee states that the army has dismantled camps in the rural areas of San Vicente, San Agustin, San Francisco Javier, and many other towns.

Many hideouts were discovered in San Vicente Department. A place known as the "parade ground of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, "which had formerly been used to train extremists, was discovered near San Marcos Lempa, in the interior of Usulutan Department. Food and medicines were also found in various storerooms and they were distributed among the peasants who live in the rural areas of Usulutan Department.

We have also learned that anti-aircraft shelters were discovered there. The extremists would hide there during the Salvadoran Air Force's reconnaissance flights over the area.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS NICARAGUAN PEACE PROPOSAL

PA201545 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan government junta, has agreed to multilateral negotiations to find solutions to the Central American crisis. During his speech at a ceremony celebrating the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution, Commander Ortega outlined a new proposal for political stability and peace in Central America.

The points in the Nicaraguan proposal include: 1) A commitment to end all threats of war through the immediate signing of a nonaggression pact between Nicaragua and Honduras. 2) A complete halt to the supply of weapons by any country to the forces that are currently in conflict. 3) An immediate halt to all military support, the supply of weapons, and training, and the use of any country's territory for launching attacks. 4) A commitment to guarantee absolute respect for the Central American people's self-determination and nonintervention in each country's domestic affairs. 5) An end to economic discrimination and aggression against any Central American country. 6) A ban on the establishment of foreign military bases in Central American territory and the suspension of maneuvers by foreign armies, with the participation of national armies.

The Sandinist government's peace proposal has been broadly disseminated and has been received with great expectation, since it comes at a time of great tension in Central America, intensified by President Reagan's aggressive proposals and by the announcement of new U.S. Army maneuvers in Honduran territory.

VENCEREMOS CITES FMLN COMMANDER ON U.S. POLICY

PA200445 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 20 Jul 83

["Fragments of Analyses Submitted by Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona" on the national and international situation; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] What is in danger is not democracy, but the dictatorship. What is in danger is not Latin America, but the terms of U.S. friendship with the other countries on the continent. This is not a dispute between Soviet expansionism and the United States, but between the United States and the very possibility of development in Latin America, which will not necessarily be socialist but exactly the opposite -- capitalist.

If not harassed like Nicaragua, a new revolution in Central America, a new stable people's government in the region, will be a new factor in Latin America's independent economic development. And this Latin American economic development means stability; it means peace on the continent; it means security and stability for the United States itself. However, it also means an end to imperialist political blackmail of Latin American governments and an end to unfair economic relations. This is what truly worries and affects Reagan.

Governments like that of Honduras, where a democratization process was underway, have become clear-cut dictatorships under the influence of U.S. interests. The North American administration has promoted the accession to power of politicians who are totally subordinated to its interests, like President Roberto Suazo Cordova, and the accession of General Gustavo Alvarez, who is noted for his fascist record and thinking, to the post of Honduran Armed Forces chief. This means an end to Honduras' internal and external peace and a worsening of the regional situation.

This is the peace Reagan is promoting in Central America. That is why he has now ordered his generals and advisers to threaten us with [words indistinct] El Salvador. This is nothing new to us. They don't scare us. We are not afraid of either intervention or a prolongation of this war.

We are ready to confront them. Our army of peasants, workers, and students is ready to defeat them and to guarantee to Central America and Latin America respect for dignity on the continent. We are not afraid of their technology or armaments.

Wallace Nutting can come any time with his troops from the Southern Command or from any other place he wants to get them. We are going to show them that no force on earth is capable of subduing a people who are bent on winning their freedom.

We will defeat them, like Cuba defeated them at Playa Giron, like Vietnam defeated them, and like Nicaragua is defeating them.

Revolution or death! We will win!

VENCEREMOS SCORES GOVERNMENT RIGHTS ABUSES

PA160125 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Excerpts] In the past 6 months, the government of the PCN [National Conciliation Party], ARENA [Nationalist Republic Alliance], and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], through the puppet Army and its paramilitary organizations, has maintained its line of human rights violations.

Six hundred and seventy-two Salvadorans were killed by the repression in January, 350 in February, 440 in March, and 758 in April. In other words, from January to April alone the dictatorship was responsible for 2,220 victims killed by its armed organizations

The scorched-earth operations and the massacre of women and children have continued in rural sectors. Secret cemeteries continue to appear, where the Army, the National Guard, the treasury police, and the national police -- with their death squads -- bury the bodies of those who were arrested because they were suspected of being opponents of the regime.

The wave of arrests of workers, students, and professionals has continued in the cities. The kidnappings of unionists have continued. Bodies with signs of torture have continued to appear every day.

On 28 July Ronald Reagan will again go before Congress to swear, on the blood of 42,000 Salvadorans, that the dictatorship of the PCN, the PDC, and ARENA has improved in its respect for human rights. Reagan knows that history will convict him for this infamy. However, that will be tomorrow's remorse. The urgent matter for him now is to save the Salvadoran dictatorship regardless of the price or the lies that have to be told.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITY IN SUCHITOTO

PA200135 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The FMLN has again entered Suchitoto. Guazapa fights, Guazapa wins! Attention to this report from heroic Guazapa Hill. The genocidals have tried to overrun Guazapa a thousand and one times, but each time Guazapa has responded heroically, attacking and dealing hard blows to the genocidal forces!

Today, 18 July, at 0230, FMLN forces once again entered Suchitoto, only 40 km from San Salvador. This action was carried out despite the heavy vigilance of the reinforcements sent in since the latest action carried out by our military forces in that city. The FMLN penetrated and occupied the boroughs of La Cruz and San Jose. In the vicinity of the hospital, there was a strong clash which ended in total control by our forces over this position and the death of 11 policemen.

Meanwhile, at 0900 today, 18 July, our forces attacked a seve truck enemy convoy on the new road, which had been sent with reinforcements and artillery equipment. We killed three and wounded four soldiers of this military convoy during this action.

The following report was also received from the Guazapa region: On 17 July, in the afternoon, enemy forces tried to enter through the (El Peretal) sector, but our forces managed to repel the enemy troops, forcing them to turn back.

VENCEREMOS CLAIMS ARTILLERY ATTACKS ON JOCOAITIQUE

PA171706 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Attention, your attention: We have received a last-minute report from Jocoaitique, Morazan, indicating that the dictatorship has again attacked the civilian population there with artillery fire today. We repeat, today, 16 July, at 1030, the dictatorship ordered a new artillery attack on Jocoaitique. Several people were wounded as a result of this genocidal attack, including 68-year old Gabriel Marquez, pastor at the Evangelical Church. Pastor Gabriel Marquez, who was taken immediately to the hospital, lost his left arm and was bleeding profusely. Indignation is growing among Jocoaitique residents as a result of the impunity with which the dictatorship is attacking the civilian population.

This is the third time in recent days that the town has been attacked. Thus far, a child has been killed and several people have been wounded. Among the victims is 6-year-old Alejandro Sorto, whose house was destroyed by the dictatorship's artillery fire.

This is what the Armed Forces Press Committee has been describing as fighting in Jocoaitique, Morazan, within the propaganda farce used to support Reagan's justification of additional military aid and the continued imperialist intervention in our fatherland.

FMLN CLAIMS ARMY WITHDRAWAL FROM TEJUTLA

PA171719 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Salvadoran people, attention: The invading puppet troops are withdrawing from Tejutla. According to reports from around Tejutla, Chalatenango, the puppet regime's invading troops began to withdraw from that city yesterday. The forces of Magana and Vides Casanova occupied Tejutla on 3 July, to sow terror among the peaceful population and travelers on the Northern Highway.

The cute colonels had their pictures taken by the regime's dailies and the Armed Forces Press Committee edited their lies, but Chalatenango, an indomitable and fighting land of the people, has once again demonstrated that it is a deadly morass for the genocidal oligarchy. The dictatorship will fall, and the armed people will win.

FMLN FORCES CLAIM LENCA BATTALION ON RUN

PA181622(Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The Belloso Battalion has been defeated. The Atlacatl Battalion has been defeated. Battalion after battalion is being defeated, and now the Lenca Battalion has arrived in our insurgent territory. It came to function as a local force only to have the FMLN's service units corner its units, inflict casualties on its members, and recover its arms and supplies.

On 10 July, in Yamabal, Lenca Battalion units had to hide in local homes when an FMLN service unit arrived. On that occasion our forces took one prisoner of war and seized several vehicles carrying supplies for the hungary and demoralized puppet troops. The Lenca Battalion troops clashed with our service units, suffered casualties, and ran to lock themselves in the homes of townspeople.

The Battalions trained in Yankee techniques hide in homes and fail in Morazan.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT ADDRESSES REMARKS TO PRESS, MEDIA

Confirms Coup Attempt

PA202014 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2251 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President General Efrain Rios Montt disclosed today that an attempt to overthrow him was indeed made on 28 June, as was rumored here.

Speaking to foreign correspondents and the Guatemalan media, Rios Montt said this afternoon that the "plot" included certain officers who were bought off by a "group of fascists" but who informed the authorities at the last minute.

When referring to the "group of fascists," Rios Montt mentioned the names of the former members of the triumvirate, who accompanied him in office from 23 March to 9 June 1982 -- Colonel Luis Gordillo and Lionel Sisniega Otero, former vice presidential candidate and former leader of the National Liberation Movement.

"We reject impositions. The changes were already planned," Rios Montt told a reporter who asked him about the coup.

In another portion of the news conference, Rios Montt announced that the regime is planning to put the Supreme Court in charge of the analysis of a new law, in accordance with which those cases that are assigned to the special courts, which have sentenced 15 people to death in the past few months, would come under Supreme Court supervision.

He also said that the government is "studying" a petition recently forwarded by Pope John Paul II through the Guatemalan Episcopal Conference for clemency for those prisoners who have been sentenced to death.

In conclusion, Rios Montt defended the censorship of the press currently in force in the country as a result of the implementation of a "state of alarm," saying that this measure was necessary because of the country's immaturity, in that libertarianism is being pursued instead of freedom.

Remarks on U.S. Aid, Kissinger

PA202034 Paris AFP in Spanish 0143 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 19 Jul (AFP) -- Guatemalan President General Efrain Rios Montt confirmed today that the United States will increase its economic aid for this country and said that his government would be pleased if the Reagan Administration also provided military aid.

President Rios Montt made this statement today at his first news conference since the political crisis of 29 June, which many interpreted as a coup attempt, but which the president refused to view as such.

Gen Rios Montt announced that the U.S. secretary of agriculture will arrive in Guatemala next week to outline a $60-million aid plan for promoting agriculture in this country.

Asked about the chance that the United States might also provide his government with military aid, the president answered that he does not know "what they think." He added: "Let us hope it comes; we would like them to give us military aid."

On earlier occasions, Rios Montt always referred to "other kinds of aid"; only in his meeting with President Reagan in Honduras last December did he ask the U.S. Government for "cast-off rifles."

However, those rifles never arrived in Guatemala, and in March there was talk of a "cooling" in U.S.-Guatemalan relations. Apparently, this situation is now changing.

Later, Rios Montt sounded pleased with Henry Kissinger's announced visit to Central America on an official mission. According to him, it "is marvelous that he is coming." The Guatemalan president said that Kissinger's planned trip "demonstrates U.S. interest in the region," adding that "they are worried about taking care of their corridor."

BOMB BLASTS CAUSE PROPERTY DAMAGE, NO VICTIMS

PA201806 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1657 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Two bombs have exploded near police stations in the Guatemala City area, causing property losses but no victims.

Rescue workers called to the site said that the explosions took place at 2030 last night in the western and northern suburbs of the capital. Both explosions took place near police stations and it was believed that they were intended for the authorities, the rescue workers indicated.

Thus far no one has claimed credit for the attacks.

The leftwing guerrillas who are fighting Guatemala's military government have intensified their attacks on urban police in the past few months, killing several officials and wounding others.

CLASH WITH SUBVERSIVES, DISCOVERY OF CAMP NOTED

PA191644 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The civilian self-defense patrols that have been supporting the Guatemalan Army's activities to expand and strengthen the framework of peace and tranquillity that will enable them to fully dedicate themselves to their constructive activities have had to face the efforts of subversive criminals to hinder their highest and most cherished goals.

Thus, at 1500 on 16 July, near the village of (Ocal), in (Cuenco), which is in Huehuetenango Department, local civilian self-defense patrols clashed with a group of subversive criminals who were marauding in this area. A subversive criminal died in the clash. His equipment was seized, but he could not be identified because he carried no personal documents.

At about 1600 that same day, after being notified by the local people, a military patrol discovered a subversive camp on the top of (San Juan) [word indistinct] in Alta Verapaz Department. A large amount of arms and ammunition was seized there, as well as explosives, uniforms, and electric (?saws).

In this manner, the Guatemalan Army continues with its vigilance mission in the various parts of the country, in close collaboration with the civilian self-defense patrols which, like the armed institution, are struggling to defend the national interests and, therefore, those of the noble Guatemalan people.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON SALVADORAN RIGHTS IN FONSECA

PA200220 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that El Salvador is violating the 1980 general peace treaty signed by Honduras and El Salvador by establishing in its new Constitution that it has absolute rights over the Gulf of Fronseca. So far, he added, I have not received any notification to this effect by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena.

Paz Barnica explained that Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador have recognized legal rights over the Gulf of Fonseca. Therefore, no one single government can claim absolute sovereignty over the gulf.

Paz Barnica said that the Honduran Government maintains an unyielding and firm attitude on this, demanding from El Salvador the establishment as soon as possible of their common border, under the peace treaty which sets the legal rules to achieve this.

TEXT OF PAZ BARNICA NOTE REJECTING CONTADORA REPORT

PA200430 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Jul 83 p 3

[Press bulletin issued by the Foreign Secretariat on 18 July in Tegucigalpa]

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica sent a note dated 24 June to the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico, who comprise the Contadora Group, to inform them that the Honduran Government does not share the views contained in the special report drafted by the Technical Committee that met in June in Panama City.

The Technical Committee was appointed during the plenary session of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the foreign ministers of the five Central American countries, to draft a document that would contain the rules to proceed to the analysis and development of the agenda approved in May this year.

The note that Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica sent to the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group reads as follows:

"I have the honor of addressing Your Excellencies to inform you of my concern over the report issued by the Technical Committee appointed during our last meeting in Panama City, which was drafted by the distinguished representatives of the Contadora Group without being discussed or approved by the nine delegates.

"Due to the haste with which it was drafted because of lack of time, the document does not exactly reflect some of the basic positions set forth, in particular, in point 2 of the agenda approved, which deals in particular with arms trafficking, political actions as a means of destabilization, tensions and incidents between bordering countries, and other issues.

"On this last point, for example, the Nicaraguan position is included, regarding 'a direct dialogue with Honduras with the actual presence of the Contadora Group and deploring the refusal to hold a bilateral dialogue,' but nothing is said about the position the Honduran representative has repeatedly set forth, to the effect that Honduras does not refuse to hold talks on bilateral issues if these are held in the actual presence of the Contadora Group and Central American countries, and to find a peaceful, global and regional solution.

"I felt it was necessary to make this explanation to avoid misunderstandings that can obstruct the efforts of our next meeting. I also wish to announce to Your Excellencies that due to official commitments with countries in Erope, I will be back 16 or 17 July to attend the next meeting, unless unforeseen circumstances determine otherwise.

"On behalf of the Honduran Government, I reiterate our support for the Contadora Group peace efforts, which in our opinion should always have, in their various aspects, the approval of all parties directly involved.

"I take advantage of the occasion to reiterate to Your Excellencies my highest esteem and consideration."

Tegucigalpa, 18 July 1983

Foreign Secretariat Information and Press Office

OFFICER ON EFFORTS TO MATCH NICARAGUAN FORCES

PA160232 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 15 Jul 83 p 64

[Text] Armed Forces Inspector General Colonel Efrain Conzalez Munoz disclosed yesterday that they are working to match the military forces that Nicaragua -- which currently has more than 100,000 armed men -- has. Honduras has only 15,000 men.

The officer said that to match the Nicaraguan forces is a very difficult problem, "because we don't want to begin an arms buildup, however, Nicaragua is forcing us to do it, because it upset the military balance in the region."

He noted that the Honduran Armed Forces want to solve the problems with Nicaragua peacefully, and that they will always want to do this because they don't want an armed confrontation, which would not benefit either nation.

"Our interest in peace is so great that we are going to show it to the Latin American countries by forming delegations that will report on the matters raised by Roberto Martinex Ordonex, our ambassador to the OAS. These delegations will leave next week."

Col Gonzales Munoz issued a call to the Honduran people to give their staunch support to the Armed Forces, adding that this support can be shown without taking up arms. He said that a better rapprochment and understanding is sufficient for this.

"We have always sought a rapprochement with the people, and have shown it in various ways. Our army is the respectful defender of the country's Constitution," he maintained.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FAVORS TRADE WITH NICARAGUA

PA162023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1304 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa (ACAN-EFE) [no date, as received] -- Fernando Lardizabal, president of the Honduran Council for Private Enterprise, has declared that he opposes a suspension of commercial relations with Nicaragua. According to him, "a break on commercial relations with Nicaragua would complicate our production plans, because we would not have a market for many of our products and we would thus find ourselves in the position of having to close ever more Honduran factories."

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS HONDURAN 'AGGRESSION'

PA210428 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMt 21 Jul 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 20 July -- read by announcer]

[Text] While the Nicaraguan people celebrated with great enthusiasm the fourth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution yesterday, 19 July, and the revolutionary government made new peace proposals for the Central American region in an attempt to achieve detente and avoid useless bloodshed, the Honduran regime carried out several actions of provocation and aggression against our territorial integrity and national sovereignty. Today the Honduran Navy attacked a Nicaraguan patrol boat in the Gulf of Fonseca. The clash lasted 90 minutes.

This evening the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued a communique reporting on this new aggression against Nicaragua and against peace that were directly carried out by Honduras. The text of the Foreign Ministry communique is as follows:

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports the following:

1. On 20 July 1983 at 0655 two Honduran coast guard vessels attacked the Nicaraguan patrol boat. "4 de Mayo" off Punta San Jose, 13 km northwest of Potosi, in Nicaraguan territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca. The Nicaraguan patrol boat, carrying out its usual surveillance, exercised its right of defense and responded to the attack. The clash lasted 90 minutes.

2. On 19 July 1983 several Nicaraguan airspace violations, by aircraft flying from Honduran territory, were reported. The violations are as follows: At 0815 an unidentified aircraft flew over El Empalme de Izapa, located 10 km southwest of La Paz Centro, Leon Department. The aircraft later returned to Honduras. At 0855 a jet aircraft flew over Puerto Morazan, Chinandega Department, and later returned to Honduran territory. At 0905 a Super Mystere aircraft of the Honduran Air Force flew over the areas around Punta Mangle Alto, 25 km northwest of Puerto Morazan, and later returned to its base in Honduras. At 0940 an unidentified aircraft flew overthe town of San Jose de Achuapa, 35 km east of Puerto Morazan, and El Sauce, Leon Department. At 1800 a grey A-37 aircraft flew over the areas of (Punta Nata) and Punta Cosiguina, Chinandega Department. At 1900 an aircraft, painted with camouflage colors, entered Nicaraguan airspace through Puerto Morazan, flying over El Viejo and Chinandega city. It later returned to Honduras. At 1920 four unidentified aircraft, probabley from Honduras, flew over the port of Corinto. Two of the aircraft later flew over the city of Leon, while the other two aircraft flew north toward Honduras. At 2045 another unidentified aircraft flew over the port of Corinto.

The flights coincide with the presence of U.S. frigates ("FFG 26 Gallery") and "Julius A. Furer" in Nicaraguan territorial waters yesterday in violation of our sovereignty. These frigates were 20 km off (Punta Nata), Chinandega Department. The ("FFG 26 Gallery") was off Monte Limar and the "Julius A. Furer" was off Punta Cosiguina. This is a delicate situation of provocation against our country that only contributes to increased tensions in the Central American region.

[Date] Managua, 20 July 1983
Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry

DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. SHIPS IN AREA REPORTED

PA201716 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The United States has sent the aircraft carrier "Ranger" and eight other warships to Central America, just as the U.S. Army has deployed over 5,000 troops on Honduran territory, to participate in what it terms military maneuvers in support of friendly countries in the area. The "Ranger" carries 70 planes and is escorted by a cruiser, three destroyers, a frigate, a tanker, and a combat-support ship.

Meanwhile, it has been reported from the Panamanian capital that a suspicious movement of Puerto Rican war pilots and troops has been observed, while the relatives of Yankee officers who are active in the so-called Canal Zone have been transferred for security reasons.

RAMIREZ ON 'EXPORTABLE' NATURE OF REVOLUTIONS

PA152337 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The conference on Central America, which gathered intellectuals from the entire continent, closed today.

During today's session, junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado read a motion on the U.S. political position regarding Nicaragua. Ramirez explained the concept of the exportation of the Sandinist revolution, which the Reagan administration used as a pretext to attack the Nicaraguan people:

[Begin recording] The Sandinists' big mistake consists of trying to export their revolution. [sentence as heard] Throughout history, revolutions have always been exportable; and we purposely use this term, which is somewhat mercantile, when we speak of the dynamics with which ideas travel beyond borders.

Neither Jefferson, Washington, Bolivar, nor Morazan could have prevented the exportation of their revolutions during those days in which a new world was being forged and the continent was undergoing revolution. Therefore, the Sandinists, who are repeating Morazan's revolutionary feat in the 20th century, cannot keep their idea of revolution from being exported. [end recording]

During the same session, guerrilla commander Julio Ramos, chief of intelligence of the Sandinist People's Army, recounted before the intellectuals the North American intervention in Nicaragua and Central America from the last century to date. He denounced the tense situation in the Central American area, which will grow worse in the next few days:

[Begin recording] Recent reports indicate that the counterrevolutionary forces are rescheduling their intervention plans for the next few weeks and that, after this escalation, such plans would lead to a wave of agitation by the counterrevolutionaries over the short term, and to direct participation by the Honduran Army. On balance, we feel that these plans [words indistinct] on the part of the empire and counterrevolution will pose a real danger in the next few weeks to the stability not only of our republic, but the Central American area as well. [end recording]

Through us, the people organized under the Sandinist defense committees send a warm and revolutionary salute to the intellectuals from Canada, the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean who are currently gathered here in Managua.

ARDE PROPOSES SOLUTION TO CONTADORA GROUP

PA201522 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0212 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) led by Alfonso Robelo, Brooklyn Rivera, and Eden Pastora has offered the "Contadora Group" a formula, involving a process of dialogue, by which to resolve the crisis in Nicaragua in a month.

ARDE explains that it has "absolute faith in its coming military and political victory, because its forces are advancing in Nicaragua in support of a growing insurrection," but, even so, it does not reject "serious and fruitful" dialogue as a means of solving Nicaragua's problems.

A document that the ARDE leadership sent to the Contadora Group foreign ministers today lists the "steps that constitute the first stage" in undertaking democratization and reduction of domestic tensions in Nicaragua.

First, to ensure fulfillment of the Contadora Group's pledge within 2 weeks' time, the ARDE members seek "respect for and the ensured existence of fundamental liberties and of human, religious, and labor union rights."

They advocate the "restoration of freedom of expression, an end to the state of emergency, and equal and fair access to the communications media for all political organizations."

"After these requirements are met, ARDE will suspend its military activities, without leaving the areas in which it is active at the time, to await the development of dialogue."

The document then indicates that within 2 more weeks, this dialogue "can be undertaken to establish the planning for and means of implementing the necessary activities to secure peace and stability in Nicaragua."

ARDE expresses recognition of the regional effort to secure peace undertaken by the governments of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico, while also expressing the hope "that broader analysis, viewpoints, and potential solutions to end the violence" in Central America "will be developed."

The rebel leaders feel that the position taken by the Contadora Group on El Salvador is realistic and hope that it will also examine the true dimensions of Nicaragua's domestic problems and promote a solution that would ensure the free and democratic expression of the people's will.

ARDE BULLETIN REPORTS 130 'ENEMY' CASUALTIES

PA200325 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[War Bulletin No 36 issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Armed Forces General Command in "the Nicaraguan Mountains" on 18 July]

[Text] The General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] informs the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world:

1. That at 1330 on 15 July 1983 the Juan Chavez squad of the pioneer column belonging to our ARDE armed forces clashed at five (?locations) with members of the occupation army of the Managua regime: in the (?towns) of El Consuelo, San Martin, Rio San Juan, and near the communities of (Nuevo Mexico) and (Cruz Grande).

After 8 hours of intensive combat, in which there were demonstrations of courage, heroism, and [word distinct] on the part of the ARDE columns, the enemy of our people sustained a total of 130 casualties, and it was confirmed that the pro-Soviet-Cuban interventionist army forces were composed mainly of foreigners whose physical appearance resembled that of Europeans.

ARDE denounces to our people and the free peoples of the world the criminal way in which the interventionists and their local puppets use our people, our humble peasants, as shields in each (?confrontation). We also publicly report that in the din of the fighting, Mrs Amelia Cruz, a humble peasant who was fleeing pursuit by the enemy seeking to kill her, [words indistinct] gave birth to a little boy at exactly 1330 on 15 July, while the clash was underway. Companera Amelia Cruz was aided by other peasant women who were also fleeing the enemy troops.

2. After this clash, our glorious fighting squads recovered a total of 60 weapons. Miraculously, we did not suffer any casualties. On the contrary, we are fighting the enemy with high morale and willingness to sacrifice our lives if necessary, to liberate our people.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past. Free Fatherland or death!

ARDE REPORTS NEW VICTORIES AGAINST SANDINISTS

PA2O0326 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[War Bulletin No 37, issued by the General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance in the "Nicaraguan mountains" on 18 July 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The General Command of the armed forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, announces to the people of Nicaragua and other free peoples of the world:

1. At 2130 on 17 July 1983 the Francisco Rodriguez squad of the Ezequiel column of ARDE clashed with forces of the interventionist army of the totalitarian Managua regime near Cardenas municipality, Rio San Juan Department.

2. Our forces inflicted five casualties on the enemy, while our forces suffered none.

Our morale rises day by day as we move toward victory for the freedom of our people. Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past. Free Fatherland or death!

PASTORA PROMISES NICARAGUANS LIBERATION 'SOON'

PA2O0035 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1451 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, on Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) radio stations, rebel leader Eden Pastora (Commander Cero) promised all the Nicaraguans, on the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist triumph, that their fatherland will soon be liberated.

"This 19 July, fourth anniversary of the betrayed revolution, has the characteristics of death," Pastora said, "death of the political life, of the people's liberties, of the national economy, of religious freedom, and of life itself."

"The clear and naked truth of this fourth anniversary," he added, "is a grusome picture of torture, death, persecution, concentration camps, jails, occupation by foreign forces, and rationing."

"The people do not even have staples. There is no sugar, meat, medicines, or many other basic items."

Four years after the Sandinist triumph, "Nicaragua is subject to a foreign occupation by an army of more than 2,000 Cubans, as well as Russians, Chileans, Bulgarians, and Germans," Pastora said.

To end this drama, "we are again at war," Commander Cero said over the Voice of Sandino and the Voice of Free Nicaragua.

"Someday we will have another 19 July, just like the one we had in 1979, when we entered the Plaza de la Revolucion believing that we would construct a revolution of love, full of hope for all the Nicaraguans. However, this was betrayed by the national leadership of the FSLN and converted into a revolution of hate and vengeance."

Pastora urged the people, the mothers, the "comrades" of the army and the militias, not to go out to die "to defend the arrogance and the way of life of the commanders who imitate the bourgeoisie of the Somoza era."

Commander Cero said that he continues to prepare "Operation Voltage to the Sun" in the southern and central parts of the country. "This will be the battle for liberation of Nicaragua," he said.

The ARDE military chief asked all the people "to prepare for great military events" during "Operation Voltage of the Sun," and he also announced several victorious actions in La Azucena, Rio Maiz, Rio Indio and San Juan del Norte.

BRIEFS

NEW GUYANESE AMBASSADOR -- Noel Sinclair, the new Guyanese ambassador to Nicaragua, presented his credentials to government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas yesterday. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Jul 83 p 5 PA]

STUDENT UNION LEADERS -- The National Union of Nicaraguan Students has elected a new board of directors. The new leaders are: Gustavo Vega, president; Raul Amador, secretary general; Rodolfo Lugo, propaganda secretary; Ivet Sanchez, organization secretary; Mauren Santamaria, academic affairs secretary; Armando Huete, culture secretary; Mario Alvarez, defense and production secretary; Guillermo Martinica, international relations; and Yudit Luna, sports secretary. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 7 Jul 83 p 4 PA]

U.S. MEDIA CITED ON MILITARY MANEUVERS

FL202048 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] According to the Columbia Broadcasting System, the U.S. Government intends to send another group of warships, including an aircraft carrier, to Nicaraguan coastal waters. It also said that the action is not just a provocative demonstration of Yankee military force but constitutes preparations by the Pentagon for an air and naval blockade of Nicaragua.

Just a few days ago, the San Francisco EXAMINER revealed that the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, was making plans for mining and blockading Nicaragua's three main ports. The newspaper noted that, last year, the CIA urgently requested the preparation by the Pentagon's cartography service of detailed maps of Bluefields, Cabezas, and Corinto, showing depths and navigable channels.

In the next few days, the Reagan administration will conduct military maneuvers in Honduras, near the border with Nicaragua. At the same time, a U.S. naval force of eight ships, including the aircraft carrier Ranger, will sail to Central American coastal waters.

The Pentagon announced yesterday that 4,000 to 5,000 U.S. military personnel would participate in the military maneuvers, which will take place this August in Honduras and the Caribbean.

The U.S. Navy announced that the ships would remain off the coasts of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras for the duration of the exercise. It added that the naval force, led by the aircraft carrier Ranger, would be from the Atlantic Command, which has responsibility for the Caribbean and which will try out blockade and port mining practices.

TIMES CITED ON MEASURES FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

PA191654 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] According to the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. Government will launch a huge offensive in Central America to shore up its allies in the region and to isolate Nicaragua in every way possible.

The newspaper report is based on a confidential document approved on 8 July at a National Security Council meeting. The document said it is still possible for the United States to achieve its objectives in Central America without having to send troops, provided that effective measures are rapidly implemented. Among these measures, the newspaper mentions increasing military assistance to pro-U.S. regimes in the area and stepping up the attacks by former Somozist guardsmen and other mercenary forces against Nicaragua from Honduran territory, under the direction of the CIA.

Another suggestion made was the shipment of military equipment to Honduras to be stored there for later use by U.S. rapid deployment forces. The improvement of war installations in that Central American country was recommended for the same purpose. It was also suggested that Honduras allow Salvadoran soldiers free entrance into its territory to help them fight FMLN guerrillas more effectively.

The National Security Council agreed to increase its attempts to isolate Nicaragua diplomatically and to cut off all international financial help. A boycott of the Contadora Group's peace efforts was also agreed upon during the meeting.

COMMENTARY ON SALVADORAN RIGHTS CERTIFICATION

PA202131 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] What's happening to U.S. President Ronald Reagan is amazing. Instead of becoming more mature and responsible politically, he is becoming a greater liar each day. Some people wonder if the U.S. President is feeling old -- he is 73 now -- and if that is why he is trying to show that he is in perfect physical and, above all, mental condition by using threats or engaging in unusual political adventures.

The truth is that Reagan is going from bad to worse, and his recent political moves confirm this. Last week, he signed a new certification for a supposed improvement in respect for human rights in El Salvador, although official figures made public by U.S. organizations show that murders, tortures, and other repressive actions have increased in this Central American country. The document signed by Reagan must now be sent to the U.S. Congress for its approval. Whether or not Washington continues its current level of military assistance to the Salvadoran regime depends on this decision; however, as the saying goes, there is none more blind than he who will not see; and President Reagan prefers to ignore the reports from the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, from specialized UN organizations, and from dozens of social, religious, and humanitarian organizations tht daily protest the atrocities of the Salvadoran authorities against defenseless civilians.

Statistics on the numerous murders committed by the Salvadoran regime have been revealed hundreds of times. Only the White House attempts to ignore the fact that the Salvadoran dictatorship has perpetrated over 42,000 political murders in the past 3 years. It also pretends to be unaware that 1,072 people have been massacred so far this year in El Salvador, which is 12 percent more than the 961 civlians killed by the dictatorship's repressive forces in the previous six months. Not included in these figures are those who were subject to the cruelest tortures, often inflicted for no other reason than to make the victims suffer. There are numerous testimonies regarding such cases, in which an arrested person is mutilated, skinned alive, or burned to prolong his agony. Crimes in El Salvador are indescribable and they are committed by the Army and paramilitary bands against any individual, without regard to sex or age.

This is the situation that U.S. President Ronald Reagan endorsed when he signed a document certifying an improvement in respect for human rights in El Salvador. In other words, the democracy that he and his government team continually proclaim is the democracy of the cemeteries, in which a man's life is worth less than a dog's, and in which only a few oligarchs at the service of imperialism have rights.

It's hard to imagine such shamelessness. The Yankee government denies that these inhuman crimes have been committed in El Salvador and, at the same time, continues to send large amounts of weapons to this country. According to the White House, the guerrilas are the bad people and the terrorists in El Salvador. There are very few infamies of this kind in history. The U.S. Government and its President, Ronald Reagan, have outdone the German Nazis in vileness, cowardice, and shamelessness. Those who today proclaim themselves defenders of democracy and human rights are really the most callous criminals of our time.

'STIFFER' SENTENCES ASKED FOR HIJACKERS

FL201451 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 20 Jul 83

[News analysis by Roberto Agudo during the Revista de la Manana Program]

[Text] Today we are going to start by commenting on a type of action which has been taking place time and again. We must note that despite the stiff sentences Cuban courts have been handing out to hijackers, these actions continue to occur.

We are now going to watch a film clip of the latest hijacking [at this point station carries a Cable News Network film clip] -- and remind our viewers that an Eastern Airlines L-1011 plane landed at Jose Marti International Airport at 0053 on Tuesday, 19 July. The plane, which was flying from New York to Miami and Lima with 211 passengers and 11 crewmen, was diverted from its route by a native Cuban citizen not residing in the United States. After the plane was serviced and the passengers and crewmen attended to at Jose Marti Airport, the plane took off for the United States at 0408 on Tuesday. The hijacker was turned over to the appropriate authorities.

The Cuban Government has announced that, under no circumstances, will these actions go unpunished and that it will urge the courts to hand even stiffer punishments to those who perpetrate them. We simply want to add that this has been the eighth plane hijacked since 1 May: four in July and four in May. All this continues to take place, I repeat, despite the stiff sentences Cuban courts have been handing out to plane hijackers.

SOVIETS START IL-86 PASSENGER FLIGHTS TO HAVANA

FL201332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Lieutenant General Vladimir Shatalov, chairman of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society and twice hero of the Soviet Union, has arrived in our country to take part in the festivities for the 30th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks. Shatalov traveled aboard a huge, modern IL-86 airplane, which covered the 10,500-km trip from Moscow in a 13-hour flight and landed in our country for the first time. The wide-bodied IL-86 can accommodate 350 passengers comfortably. The flight marked a new stage in regular weekly flights to Cuba which will contribute to further strengthening cooperation and relations between our two peoples.

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL DEPARTS FOR VENEZUELA

FL201922 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO, departed this morning for Caracas accompanied by his delegation. He was seen off at Jose Marti International Airport by Armando Hart Davalos, minister of culture, and by representatives of several agencies and institutions. At a press conference in the airport's protocol room, M'Bow reviewed his activities in Cuba and reiterated that he was honored and moved to have received the Felix Varela Order from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, personally.

The Director General of UNESCO is headed for Venezuela to officiate at ceremonies commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of Simon Bolivar.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG FOR FESTIVITIES

FL201538 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] A Cuban state delegation has arrived in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK, to participate in the festivities marking the 30th anniversary of Victory Day. The delegation is headed by Ramon Darias, president of the State Committee for Standardization. The delegation was received by Chong Sung-nam, minister of foreign affairs and president of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee [name and title as heard].

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR 26 JULY FESTIVITIES

Dominicans Arrive

FL201412 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Outstanding Latin American intellectuals Juan Bosch, president of the Dominican Liberation Party, and Juan B. Mejia, vice president of the Dominican Workers Party Central Committee, have arrived in our country to participate in the main ceremony marking 26 July. Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party, also arrived in the same flight from the Dominican Republic and Panama City. Isa Conde heads a delegation from the Dominican Leftist Front, which represents 10 revolutionary organizations. Bosch and Mejia will also attend the fourth meeting of Latin American and Caribbean historians slated to open in the city of Bayamo on 22 July.

Guinean, Burundian Officials Arrive

FL201933 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Lansana Diane, minister of defense [title as heard] of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and member of the Politburo; and Alafe Kourouma, minister of posts and telecommunications and member of the Central Committee of this sister country, have arrived in our country to attend the 26 July celebrations. The Guinean officials were welcomed by Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria, member of the Central Committee and vice minister of FAR; Antonio Leon del Monte, president of the National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts and member of the Central Committee, and by other leaders and officials.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Mazatsa, interior minister of Burundi; and (Jacques Kakisamana), director of the Latin American department of the Burundian Foreign Ministry, have also arrived in our country. They were welcomed by Colonel Carlos Arocha, chief of the Interior Ministry headquarters in Havana Province and alternate member of the Central Committee.

COUNCIL OF STATE APPOINTS AGRICULTURE MINISTER

FL201342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] The Council of State, acting on a proposal made by its president, has appointed Comrade Adolfo Diaz Suarez as minister of agriculture. Diaz Suarez had been filling the post of first vice minister of agriculture.

VEGA IMBERT TALKS WITH HONDURAN DELEGATION

FL201650 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Secretary of Foreign Relations Dr Augusto Vega Imbert told a Honduran Government delegation that the Dominican Republic is ready to hold continuing dialogue with all countries in order to seek solutions to the Central American conflict. Vega Imbert, who met with the Honduran delegation made up of envoys (Jose Enrique Mejia Aucles), (Marcos Tulio Cruz), and Colonel (Insti Asad Matrit), discussed the grave Central American situation and the gestures for peace of the Contadora Group.

SALVADOR'S CHAVEZ TO VISIT ON 9 AUGUST

FL161221 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] The Salvadoran foreign minister will visit the Dominican Republic on 9 August, according to a reliable source. It was not announced how long the chief of the Salvadoran foreign policy, Mr Fidel Chavez Mena, will stay here, but it was reported he will make important contacts with Dominican authorities.

The source said Chavez' visit is in response to an invitation extended by the Dominican Government at the beginning of this year to all Central American foreign ministers to meet here to seek a formula which would put an end to the conflict that is threatening to involve Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- The new ambassadors to the Dominican Republic from the Netherlands, Dr (Christianus Theodoris Franciscus Turkok), and from Great Britain, (George Marlowe), today presented their credentials to President Salvador Jorge Blanco in separate solemn ceremonies held at the National Palace. [Summary] [Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 19 Jul 83 FL]

COCAINE SEIZED -- Authorities seized 30 pounds of cocaine valued at $6 million from drug traffickers whose light plane made a forced landing on Higuey's Juanillo Beach. The cocaine was found in a canvas sack aboard the Puerto Rican-registry light plane which had been tracked from Miami. [Summary] [Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 20 Jul 83 FL]

BAHAMAS

DAILY REPORTS ON DEAL OVER BASES WITH U.S.

FL201119 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 8 Jul 83 p 1

[By Athena Damianos]

[Excerpts] The Bahamas and United States Governments have reached a $105 million agreement in principle over the leasing of naval facilities in the Family Islands. THE TRIBUNE has been reliably informed. This ends 10 years of prolonged and stormy negotiations between both parties. A reliable source said today that the 10-year agreement will become effective in 1984. "The contract stipulates that the American Government will pay the Government of the Bahamas $10 million per annum for the first five years," the source said. "Beginning in the sixth year, they will pay $11 million per annum for the remainder of the contract." This brings the total sum of money to be paid over 10 years to $105 million.

It is understood that the major areas of agreement concern the Atlantic Underwater Test and Evaluation Centre (AUTEC) Andros and facilities on Grand Bahama. External Affairs Minister Paul Adderley was in Trinidad this morning and the American Embassy felt it would be "inappropriate" to comment on the matter "at this time."

It has been noted that news of the agreement was leaked following the departure of Andrew Antippas, Deputy Chief of Mission at the American Embassy.

Leasing of the naval bases has been a sore point between both governments for some time now.

Last December, Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling, in an interview with The Miami Herald confirmed Tribune stories when he admitted that relations with Washington have been "less than good." Sir Lynden said that the absence of a US Ambassador to the Bahamas for two years "probably contributes to the lack of proper understanding" that existed between both countries.

However, on March 11 Dr Lev Dobriansky, a former Georgetown University economics professor, arrived in Nassau to take up the post of Ambassador. Observers see the conclusion of a bases agreement as the result of the appointment of an Ambassador, the basence of whom was becoming an embarrassment for the Pindling government.

Observers also feel that Sir Lynden's prediction that relations with Washington "will improve dramatically within 30 days" after a new Ambassador arrives in Nassau is showing signs of coming true.

BARBADOS

MCINTYRE CALLS FOR COORDINATION OF DEVELOPMENT

FL200132 Bridgetown CANA in English 2323 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 19, CANA -- Former Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretary-General Alister McIntyre says regional countries must give greater attention to forging effective links between national and Caricom development policies and arrangements.

McIntyre, now deputy secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), said such linkages would call for a reactivation of a committee of planning officials from Caricom member states to undertake periodic reviews of developments in the economic situtation and policies of member states of relevance to the functioning of the community. His views were made known during a review of integration movements with particular reference to Caricom at a symposium being held to mark the 10th anniversary of the regional movement. McIntyre said that no one should expect a few years of effort at integration to remove the legacies of 300 years of colonial economy. "It is fairly obvious that integration policies and national development policies must be developed in a mutually reinforcing manner," he said. He felt that arrangements for market and production integration could not thrive without vigorous efforts by all partner states to increase local production for the regional market, and to improve the national economic and financial infrastructure.

McIntyre added that integration schemes have to be designed with a greater "bottom-up" component that takes account of the concrete situation of individual partner countries.

"Too often the approach has been exclusively top-down involving an almost uncritical adoption of models developed to suit different countries and different circumstances," McIntyre said.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN-VENEZUELAN OIL FACILITY -- The Venezuelan Investment Fund has approved a Barbados application to utilise $9 million in assistance made available under the Mexican-Venezuelan Oil facility. News of this has come from Senator Clyde Griffith Junior Minister for Energy and Natural Resources following a tour of the Woodbourne Oilfield yesterday. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 13 Jul 83 p 1 FL]

GRENADA

GPC ELECTED TO WORLD PEACE COUNCIL BUREAU

FL200144 Bridgetown CANA in English 2319 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 19, CANA -- The Grenada Peace Council (GPC) has been elected to the bureau of the World Peace Council and Victor Husbands, the council's general secretary, has been elected a member of the presidential committee of the world body, a Government Information Service release said today.

The elections took place at the "World Assembly for Peace and Life against Nuclear War" which was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, from June 21-26.

Husbands led a three-member delegation to the assembly which comprised Wilberforce Nyack, vice-president, and Patsy Roaim of the National Women's Organization. They returned home over the last weekend. Husbands said he felt Grenada was elected to serve on the WPC because of the activities which the local council has been involved in and because of the solidarity it extended internationally when countries are threatened by war.

BISHOP CONGRATULATES NICARAGUA ON ANNIVERSARY

FL202230 Bridgetown CANA in English 2100 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 20, CANA -- Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada has sent a message to the Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega reiterating the friendship and solidarity of the People's Revolutionary Government with the Government and people of Nicaragua.

The Government-controlled "Radio Free Grenada" said the message was sent yesterday to mark the fourth anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution led by the left-leaning Sandinista Liberation Movement.

The radio quoted Bishop as saying Grenada was will to further strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

It said the prime minister indicated that the Nicaraguan revolution of July 19, 1979 kindled anew "the flame of hope for millions of people in Central America who have been struggling against dictatorial regimes."

The message stated that Grenada was confident that through the united and determined people of the country, Nicaragua would triumph in s uggle against the constant acts of aggression from what it called counterrevolutionaries.

This is a reference to the former Somozista guardsmen and other guerrillas who have been carrying out armed raids into Nicaraguan territory from bases, mainly in Honduras.

JAMAICA

FOREIGN MINISTER SHEARER DEPARTS FOR MEXICO

FL200124 Bridgetown CANA in English 2353 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 19, CANA -- Jamaica's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer left here today for Mexico for talks with his counterpart, Bernado Sepulveda, and the Mexican energy minister, Labastida Ochoa, the Foreign Ministry announced tonight.

Shearer, who will spend three days there, will also meet with the Mexican president, Miguel de la Madrid, the ministry added.

Bilateral relations and the situation in Central America are to be the main talking points during the foreign minister's trip, his press spokesperson said, but it is clear that the Mexico/Venezuela oil facility will be high on the agenda.

Included in the high-level delegation is the head of the government's National Planning Agency, Dr Headley Brown, and the managing director of the state-owned Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica, Bill Saunders.

Jamaica is among the Central American and Caribbean countries which received a 30 per cent rebate on their purchase of oil from Mexico and Venezuela under their joint oil facility.

But with the fall in the price of oil and their economic problems Mexico and Venezuela are altering the terms of the facility, reducing the level of the rebate and the conditions under which loans under the scheme are repaid.

PROGRAM ANNOUNCED TO LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT

FL192112 Bridgetown CANA in English 1930 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, July 19, CANA -- Suriname's military-appointed administration is moving to bring down the country's unemployment level from 15 to about five percent by 1990, according to a government statement.

The statement, outlining the leftist administration's development programme over the next three years, said about 25,000 new jobs will have to be created by 1990 if this goal is to be achieved.

Emphasis will be placed on developing the primary sectors of the Suriname economy -- agriculture, bauxite, and ore processing in the non-bauxite sector -- and industry to provide the required employment opportunities.

Said the statement: "Taking into account the available financial resources and the great differences in the costs involved in creating each new job..., it is evident that the potential in the primary sectors must be developed more intensively to create sufficient employment."

When the Army seized power here in a 1980 coup, the statement added, about 18,000 Surinamers were out of work. The number now stands at around 15,000.

The administration, headed by Prime Minister Errol Alibux, said it was especially concerned about eliminating unemployment among the youth and putting more and more women on the job market.

"Our revolution believes that unemployment among the younger generation must be eliminated with priority. Our revolution also believes that the chief foundation for the further liberation of women must be sought in the opportunities offered to them in the labour process," the statement said.

The government believes that employment centres should be decentralised, extending them close to people's homes and to areas where the need for jobs is most pressing.

"In this context, the neglected outlying districts and interior must be given special attention," the statement said.

BRIEFS

CUBAN AIR SERVICE -- Georgetown, 10 Jul (AFP) -- The Cuban airline has extended its Caribbean service to Paramaribo, Suriname, it was reported here 10 July. A Cuban Embassy spokesman reported that the inaugural flight was made Wednesday, 6 July, with a Soviet Tu-154 plane. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0425 GMT 11 Jul 83 PA]